REGISTERED No. 1-1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

With Supplement.]

No. 8,183.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrear.*	Rs.
Per Annum	48	Per Annum	60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrear.*	Rs.
Per Annum	52	Per Annum	67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	18
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	As.	
First insertion	5	0	
Second do.	2	8	
Third do.	2	8	
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½	As. line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

Long Advertisements.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ ,,
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

Special Short Advertisements.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

	Rs.	As.
Not exceeding three lines	1	0
Each succeeding line	0	8

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "SATARA," 1,301 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. Day, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 1st May 1875, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	May 1875.	Leave Negapatam	May 1875.
,, Carwar	3	,, Pondicherry	14
,, Mangalore	5	,, Cuddalore	16
,, Cannanore	6	,, Manapilapatam	17
,, Tellicherry	7	,, Coconada	18
,, Calicut	8	,, Vizagapatam	19
,, Beypore	9	,, Bimlipatam	19
,, Cochin	10	,, Cocanapore	20
,, Alleppy	11	,, False Point	21
,, Tuticorin	12	Arrives CALCUTTA	23
,, Colombo	13		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

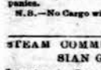
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontiyanag and Atchen, in the Sunda Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Company.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MOHOMERAH.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 839 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. Nailes, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 30th April 1875, at 4 P.M.

	April 1875.	Leave BUSREH	May 1875.
Leave BOMBAY	30	,, Mahomerah	19
,, Kurrachee	May. 4	,, Fao	19
,, Muscat	8	,, Bushire	21
,, Bunder Abbas	9	,, Linga	24
,, Linga	11	,, Bunder Abbas	25
,, Bushire	13	,, Muscat	27
,, Fao	15		June.
,, Mahomerah	15	,, Kurrachee	1
Arrive BUSREH	16	Arrive BOMBAY	4

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. Nailes, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 30th April, 1875, at 4 P.M.

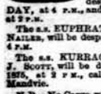
The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. J. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 3rd May, 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandavi.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY THURSDAY AT 4 P.M.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited.) will despatch the s.s. BUSHIRE, 79 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. Smith, as above on THURSDAY, the 6th May 1875, at 4 P.M. She will call at

Burnee.	Dwaghur.
Boria.	Malwan.
Rutnagherre.	Vingorla.
Jeytapore.	Goa (Panjim) and
Vizindroog.	Carwar.

For freight or passage apply to

W NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM TO LONDON.

TO SAIL ONLY THE 5TH MAY, 1875.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited.) will despatch their New Steamer CANARA, 1,902 Tons, 906 H.P., Commander A. Irvine, from Bombay as above. For freight or Passage, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Company, Limited.

Bombay, 13th April 1875.

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR, COMPTA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Tuesday, at 4 P.M.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dossa, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 4th May at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder:—

Burnee.	Goa Panjim.
Rutnagherry.	Carwar.
Jeytapore.	Compta.
Malwan.	

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, BOMBAY
on the 26th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£23	£15	£4
Suez	38	23	6
Port Said	38	24	14
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	35	14
Marseilles	52	36	14-10

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, the 1st of May, 1875.
"BATAVIA," to sail on TUESDAY, the 1st of June 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, the 1st of July, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street,

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

THE CALEDONIA, S.S., 2125 Tons, 424 H.P., nominal, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL positively on the 8th May, and will be followed by the—

MACEDONIA,	2373 Tons,	400 H.P., nom. about	20th May.
TUSCANIA,	2102 ,,	424 ,, ,,	8th June.
EUROPA,	2077 ,,	424 ,, ,,	20th ,,

and other Steamers at regular intervals.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 16th April 1875. Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	May.	
AVOCA	J. H. Torbock	1481	250	3rd—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish	3763	600	10th—Southampton.
BARODA	W. Fenthman	1874	400	17th—Suez, &c.
KHIVA	C. G. Perrins	2600	450	24th—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1084	200	31st—Suez, &c.
				June.
GWALIOR	N. W. Haselwood	2725	450	4th—Southampton.
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	2202	450	11th—Suez, &c.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillson	3723	450	18th—Southampton.
KASHGAR	G. J. Babot	2809	450	25th—Suez, &c.
				July.
HINDOSTAN	N. Roskell	3113	600	2nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th April 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 3rd May 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. ZAMBESI, (2,441 tons, and 370 H.P.), Captain G. F. Cates, will be despatched as above, carrying mails, Passengers and Cargo for Singapore and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 1st May 1875.

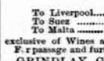
GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 23th April 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 7TH MAY POSITIVELY.



THE fast and magnificent S. S. "NAVARINO," S. H. BUTLER, Commander, 3,350 tons, 450 H. P., built expressly for the Indian trade, with special reference to the convenience and comfort of passengers. She has very superior accommodation on the Saloon and Maindecks for 95 first-class passengers, and is fitted with every requisite. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has a good Milch Cow on board.

The "NAVARINO" made the passage out in 27 days, including all stoppages.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Steerage.
To Liverpool	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 200
To Suez	350	200	,,
To Malta	400	250	,,

exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.

W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 27th April 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 5th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

		Tons.	H.P.	
Passenger Steamer	FOLLUCE,	2,700,	250,	on 5th May 1875.
Cargo Steamer	DIDO,	1,100,	150,	on 20th May 1875.
Do. do.	ARETUSA,	2,500,	120,	about 5th June 1875.
Do. do.	CALIPSO,	1,000,	220,	about 5th July 1875.
Passenger do.	CASTORE,	2,700,	250,	about 5th Aug. 1875.

The Passenger Steamers have exclusive first and second class accommodation. The DIDO and ARETUSA have no room for passengers. The CALIPSO can accommodate 30 Cabin Passengers at £40 to Trieste.

Rates of Passage-money by Passenger Steamers (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices):—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7
To Aden	£19 4	£16 0	£7-7

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 28th April 1875.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO and *vice versa*, Sundays excepted.

1st Class	Rs. 5 0	3rd Class	Rs. 1 8
2nd ,,	3 0	Horses & Carriages	4 0

HORSEKEEPERS charged Third Class fare.

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, and under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE.—First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Steamer leaves Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaves Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds to Bhownuggur, and leaves that port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents:—

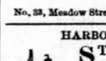
Mr. HOOSEIN MAHOMED, Gogo.
,, SYED COOTBOODEEN, Surat.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.



STEAM FERRIES (under Contract with Government).—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Carnac.	Hog Island.	Colaba.	Rowas or Mazagon.	Dhurumtur.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1st Class	2 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
2nd Class	0 8	0 12	0 12	0 12	1 0
3rd Class	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8
Horses & Carriages	3 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	5 0

HORSEKEEPERS charged Third Class fare. Previous notice must be given of intention to send Horses and Carriages, which must be at the Carnac Bunder at 5 P.M., the previous day for shipment.

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE.—First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Colwa Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 7 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Colwa at 10 A.M.

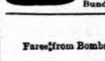
The Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 12 noon daily, and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 3 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on Board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

STEAMER TO DASGAUM.



NOTICE.—A Steamer PLIES ALTERNATE DAYS, from BOMBAY to DASGAUM, calling each way at Alibag, Rewadunda, Jinjira, Srewerdee and Bankot.

The Steamer leaves Bombay every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from the Carnac Bunder at 6-30 A.M., arriving at Dasgaum about 5 P.M.

Returning the Steamer leaves Dasgaum every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5-30 A.M., arriving at Bombay, Carnac Bunder, about 5 P.M.

Fares from Bombay to	Alibag.	Rewadunda.	Jinjira.	Srewerdee.	Bankot.	Dasgaum.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 12	3 8	5 8	7 4	8 4	11 0
Second Class	1 2	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 6	4 8
Third Class	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 4
Horses or Carriages	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	8 0

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

HORSES are carried at the risk of the owner; and 2 days' previous notice must be given of intention to send horses and carriages, which must be at the Carnac Bunder at 5 P.M. the previous day for shipment. Horse-keepers are charged Third Class fare.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE.—First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs. and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs one anna. Luggage in excess of 5 cwts. charged 1 anna per cwt.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

33, Medows Street, 1875.

N.B.—Passengers are recommended to provide themselves with refreshments, nothing being obtainable on board.

FREIGHT TO NEW YORK.—CARGO will be taken at through rates for New York by the steamers of the Anchor Line. No delay will take place in the transhipment and forwarding of such cargo.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Anchor Line of Steamers.

Bombay, 1st April 1875.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. ALBATINE, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods.

No claims for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th April 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 1st May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular & Oriental Company's Steam-ship NUBIA, 2,036 Tons, and 450 H. P., Captain W. H. Hall, will be despatched as above calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 29th April 1875.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The Italian Mail Steamer ARABIA, Capt. Rolla, will sail as above on SATURDAY, the 1st May at 12 A.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 A.M.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL, TO LEAVE ABOUT 25TH MAY.

THE fine Screw Steamer PALESTINE, 2,867 Tons, 300 H. P., Classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's will be despatched as above. She has superior accommodation for 25 1st Class Passengers and will make the run in 30 days. For Passage, &c., apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
4, Church Lane.

NOTICE.—A HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members of the BOMBAY CIVIL FUND will be held in the Town Hall, on SATURDAY, the 1st May 1875, at 5-30 P.M.

By Order of the Trustees,
JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary, Civil Fund.

Bombay, Civil Fund Office, 29th April 1875.

FOR SALE, ON ACCOUNT OF REDUCTION IN ESTABLISHMENT.

THE IRON STEAM DOUBLE SCREW BARGE "NICOL," BELONGING TO H. M.'s TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS will be received by the Resident Transport Officer, at the Transport Office, up to 1 P.M., of SATURDAY, the 15th May 1875, for the PURCHASE of the above BARGE with all her Stores complete.

The "NICOL" was built in Bombay in 1865 of iron with teak decks, is fitted with condensing twin Screw Engines, 19 ... nominal, collectively, with one Tubular Boiler made by Langley, of London. She underwent extensive repairs in the year 1871, and had a new Boiler in 1870, which is still in excellent order.

The Vessel is now docked on the pontoon of the Hydraulic Lift at Hog Island, where she can be seen. Further particulars may be obtained on application at the Office.

G. T. ROBINSON,
Resident Transport Officer.

H. M.'s Dockyard, Bombay, April 28 1875.

THE NEW BUGLE JACKETS.

BLACK LACE JACKET, handsomely beaded with cut Bugles, with Sleeves which can be removed at pleasure thereby making a Cuirasse Jacket. Price Rs. 60.

BLACK LACE LOOSE FITTING JACKETS, handsomely beaded with Jet Beads. Price Rs. 60.

BLACK SILK NET, covered with handsome Pattern of Aplique Work, and beaded with Jet cut Beads. Price Rs. 75.

BLACK SILK NET, handsomely embroidered, Aplique Work, beaded with Jet cut Bugles, and trimmed with separate Lace. Rs. 100.

WHITE LACE JACKET, handsomely beaded with White Pearl Beads, and trimmed with Spanish Lace. Price Rs. 70.

WHITE NET JACKET, handsomely embroidered with Silk, and trimmed with White Pearl cut Bugles. Price Rs. 75.

WHITE SILK NET JACKET, covered with handsome Pattern of Aplique Work, beaded with Pearl cut Beads, and trimmed with White Spanish Lace. Price Rs. 100.

BLACK PARAMATTA JACKETS, very nicely beaded with Jet in various Patterns. Price Rs. 25.

BLACK PARAMATTA JACKETS, beaded back front, Collar and Sleeves. Price Rs. 27-8.

BLACK CASHMERE JACKET, handsomely beaded with Jet cut Bugles. Price Rs. 35.

BLACK CASHMERE JACKET, beaded in handsome Patterns, with Jet cut Bugles, very stylish. Price Rs. 40.

The above Jackets are not made up but are BEADED and MARKED OUT on the Cloth for cutting.

BEADED POLONAISES.

BLACK GRENADINE POLONAISE, beaded with Jet cut Beads. Price Rs. 40.

BLACK PARAMATTA POLONAISE, beaded with Jet cut Beads. Price Rs. 40.

BLACK PARAMATTA POLONAISE, beaded with Jet cut Bugles. Price Rs. 45.

BLACK PARAMATTA POLONAISE, handsomely beaded with Jet cut Bugles, and trimmed with Maltese Lace. Price Rs. 65.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO 10 RUPEES.

WATSON AND CO.,
8 & 9, CHURCH-GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 3.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

CHOLERA REMEDIES.

THE following have been employed very successfully for many years in this Presidency, and are recommended as the present juncture:—

D. S. Kemp and Co.'s Cholera and Diarrhœa Mixture per bottle	Rs.	1 0
Dr. Leith's Cholera and Diarrhœa Mixture with Opium	,,	1 4
Do ditto do. without	,,	1 0
Cholera Pills, as supplied by Government, per phial	,,	1 0
Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, per phial 12 as., Rs. 1-8 and	,,	3 0
Dr. Rubini's Concentrated Solution of Camphor, per phial	,,	1 0

The usual wholesale discount is allowed on quantities.

DISINFECTANTS.

Carbolic Disinfecting Powder per tin	Rs.	0 10
Do. ditto per case	,,	7 0
Do. ditto per cask	Rs. 14 and	22 0
Carbolic Acid for disinfecting per gallon	,,	4 8
Condy's Disinfecting Fluid ditto	,,	7 0
Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid per quart	,,	2 0
Chlorum Liquid ditto	,,	3 0

Wholesale discount on quantities.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN, between the Municipal Offices and Cumerkurry, the following Currency Notes of the value of Rs. 220. Whoever finds and returns the same to the undersigned will be REWARDED in the sum of Rs. 20.

2 Notes for Rs. each			Rs. 100
1 Note ,, ,,	20	,,	20
5 Notes ,, ,,	10	,,	50
			Rs. 220

EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE.
29th April 1875. Bombay Municipality.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT No. 309 of 1871—Appeal No. 206.

LUXUMIRAI widow of the late Gangadhar Ramchandra Joshi, and MORESHWAR CHINTAMAN and BHASKER CHINTAMAN, the two latter Plaintiffs respectively infants under the age of sixteen years by their guardian *ad litem* BHASKER DAJIBA, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants, residing at Kumbarjuklda, without the Fort	Plaintiffs and Respondents.
vs.	
KESHOWRAM BAPUJI, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing in Chokni Bazar, near Mumbadevi, without the Fort, and CHINTAMAN GUNGADHUR, also of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, and residing at Kumbarjukda, without the Fort, and HENRY GAMBLE, Esq., Official Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Chintaman Gungadhur	Defendants and Appellants.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on MONDAY, the 31st day of May next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon (under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of immoveable property issued on the 29th day of August 1874 in the above suit) will be put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned immoveable property of the Plaintiffs' and Respondents'.

The life interest of the said Luxumibai, as also of the Estate in Remainder of Moreshwar Chintaman and Bhasker Chintaman, by their guardian *ad litem* Bhasker Dajiba, in the following property were attached, viz.—All that piece of Government land with the messuage or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate in Kumbhartukda Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhoiwadee, containing by admeasurement three hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of the late Tara Naikpin, on the west by the said Kumbhartukda Lane, on the north by the house of Gunapat Hurrichund, and on the south by the house of Bhasker Wishwanath Bhut, and is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 454, and which said premises are assessed under No. 22. It was ordered that the Plaintiffs and Respondents should pay to Mr. Janardhun Gopal the sum of Rupees One Thousand Eight Hundred and seventy-eight, Annas Eleven, and Pies Eight, being the balance of his taxed costs due by them, and that the Plaintiffs and Respondents should pay the costs of and incidental to the Application.

The sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the Plaintiffs and Respondents in the above specified property.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information, apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

N. DAJI,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay Sheriff's Office, 29th April 1875.

Mr. JANARDHUN GOPAL,
Plaintiffs' and Respondents' Attorney.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET

Is pre-eminently an *honest* Wine.

Quarts .....Rs. 10 | Pints .....Rs. 5-8

D. S. KEMP & Co., Bombay.

MIX YOUR OWN CLARET CUP.

Save your Wine, avoid the deglutition of crude spices, and promote your health by using

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.

It produces a Claret Cup which touches perfection, exquisite in aroma but innoxious to the most delicate interior. Gourmets will find it a valuable acquisition.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO., BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE LIVERPOOL SILICATE PAINT COMPANY'S PAINTS

AND

GRIFFITHS' PATENT ENAMEL PAINTS, ALL COLORS ALWAYS IN STOCK.

F. HARLEY & Co.,
Agents for India, Calcutta.

NOVELTIES.

THE "MYSTERIOUS" PEN, WRITES WITH WATER ONLY ..... each As. 0 8

POCKET "WHIST" CASE, to contain a pack of cards, with marker on the cover, and rules of short whist, printed inside ..... Rs. 1 0

'DOLPHIN" INKSTAND, in porcelain, each ..... ,, 2 8

"UNION" INKSTAND, of solid block glass, single ..... ,, 3 0

double ..... ,, 5 0

'UNIQUE" INKSTAND, of cut glass, on a solid hexagon glass base, forming an inkstand and paper weight combined, each ..... Rs. 4 0

GLASS PAPER WEIGHTS for photographs, carte de visite size ..... Rs. 1 8

GLASS PAPER WEIGHTS on a principle, with ROLLING GLASS *plate at the back, instead of card fastened with gilt paper having also inner gilt mount designs*; Carte de visite size, Rs. 1-12 and ..... Rs. 2 0

Cabinet size Rs. 2-12 and ..... Rs. 3 0

THACKER, VINING & CO.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCE effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, household Furniture, Merchandize, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

Risks on Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co., Ltd., 1st January 1866. Agents.

KEATING'S

PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER,

As supplied to Her Majesty's Government.

THIS Powder is quite *harmless to animal life*, but unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of Insect. SPORTSMEN will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying FLEAS IN THEIR DOGS, as also *Ladies for their Pet Dogs*. This invaluable article has found so great a sale that it has tempted others to vend a so-called article in imitation; the Public are therefore cautioned to observe that the Packets of the Genuine Powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING.

SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. This is perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children.

TESTIMONIAL.

"To Mr. THOMAS KEATING. "Harpenden, 7th March 1871

"Sir,—My two little girls, respectively three and two years showed symptoms of having worms, so I obtained some of your Worm Bon Bons, from Mr. Busby, and they effected a cure thorough cure—in fact, I think, saved their lives. The elder little girl had sixteen worms come from her. I think it my duty to acquaint you with the fact. "FREDK. WILMOTT."

Sold in Tins, by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

Iodents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR, AND UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

*A pamphlet giving a full description of

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 29TH APRIL, 1875.

ALTHOUGH Reuter's quotations showed no change in Liverpool Cotton prices yesterday, the market was unquestionably dull, private advices reporting sales to arrive very difficult unless at a reduction from nominal currencies. There were sellers of fully good Fair Dhollera April-May shipment Canal at 6d., but even at that level few buyers, and a very general impression seemed to prevail that a further decline was probable. The American receipts continue small and for the week promise to be about 5,000 bales under the corresponding week last year, but as we have frequently pointed out of late, their influence is now very slight, the heavy supplies on the spot over-riding everything else.

There was little new of a general character in yesterday's closing message from London, Coties, Oils and Seeds were all unchanged.

Gossols this morning are quoted at 93¾; French Rentes at 103¼: Bar Silver continues at 57 3/8 per oz.

STERLING Exchange opened this morning with a decidedly easier feeling, and practically rates during the forenoon were 1/32d. lower. The advice by wire from Calcutta of the Bank of Bengal's rates of interest and discount having been raised one per cent., however, induced a slightly steadier tendency at the close, and our quotations are now yesterday's bottom figures. Only very few bills are offering and the season is evidently drawing rapidly to a close, so that as regards trade requirements alone there is nothing to keep up rates; nor can the action of the Bank of Bengal to-day be interpreted as against the market in reality, the movement being forced on them by the discrepancy between their charges and the Bank of Bombay. During the next fortnight the finance for Cotton shipments, during the balance of the season, will be pretty well arranged and irrespective of any pressure now we must then see easier money under almost any likely combination of circumstances. We quote to-day:—

Bank Bills on demand	Rs. 1/0 7/32d.	per rupee
Do 6 months' sight	Rs. 1/0 21/32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	Rs. 1/1½	"
Documents 3 months' sight	Rs. 1/0 21-32d.	"

On Calcutta there have been sellers of demand bills at 9/16 discount, but 60 days' sight is slightly firmer, say 1¼ to 1⅜ discount. In GOVERNMENT PAPER there is really nothing doing and values are quite nominal.

SHARES in some instances are a shade steadier, but there is no extent of business doing. Bank of Bombays have recovered a half per cent. and Spinning and Weaving scrip is more firmly held.

COTTON is very quiet, and although sellers now seem disposed to accept a slight reduction in prices, no amount of buying results. The receipts yesterday were again small, only 8,311 bales, making 35,865 bales for the five days, but with the change of wind to-day we may look for large Dholleras and Bhowringpore arrivals, a considerable quantity being on the way.

FREIGHTS by steamer are quieter and may be quoted now at £1-7-6 to £1-10. By sailing vessels we quote ready shipment by Iron ships £2 to £2-2-6 all May £2-5, and by Wooden vessels £1-15 per ton.

PIECE Goods show no improvement whatever. Buyers have almost withdrawn from the market, but sellers do not seem disposed to reduce their rates.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value paid-up.	Paid up.	Last dividend.		Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. c.			
100,000	100	9 p.cl.		Agra Bank	94
32,000	1,000	all	7½ p.c.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
30,000	500	all	5p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	721
5,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,190
80,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China	200
40,000	281½	all	Nil	Bomg. & Shanghai Bank	275
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
40,000	250	1	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	107
60,000	250	all	12 p.c.	Oriental Bank	100

PRESS COMPANIES.

15(	5,000	2,850	100p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,625
300	2 000	1,100	75 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	690
100	50	all	18p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co	690
250	1,000	200	Nil	Alfred Mills Co	1,2[illegible]
156	12,500	11,000	200p.c.	Apollo Press Co	3,3[illegible]
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	605
*155	500	all	60p.c.	Berar Company (New)	585
200	2,000	all	200p.c.	Bombay Press Co	1,325
300	500	all	90p.c.	Do New	350
1,4[illegible]	250	all	6[illegible]	Broach Cotton Co	140
400	1,500	all	37½p.c.	Carwar Company	850
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	130
300	1,500	all	125p.c.	Colaba Press Co	3,[illegible]
500	200	all	Nil	Dholleras P. & G. Co	200
300	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,140
180	5,500	all	200	Fort Press Co	2,900
300	2,000	2,500	15 p.c.	Framjí Cowasjí Press Co	3 0
200	500	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co	450
1150	...	1,400	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	400
400	80	60	60 p.c.	Kolaba Press & G. Co	635
600	2,000	500	...	Nicol Press Manuf Co., Ld.	1,500
190	...	1,500	250 p.c.	Princeof Wales Press	130
300	500	all	100 p.c.	Sassoon Press Co	540
400	500	75	125 p.c.	Scinde Press Co	420
100	1,000	750	...	Scindeand PunjabCotton Press Co., Limited	800
15(	250	all	12p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000		100p.c.	Volkart's Limited Press Co.	900

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	41[illegible]	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	241
.....	£20	10[illegible]	do.	Do. New £10 Shares	126
.....	£5	65 7	do.	Ditto	72
.....	£20	21 12	do.	Ditto	32
.....	£10	1,20	do.	G. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,[illegible]
...	£10	13[illegible]	do.	Do. New £18 Shares	2[illegible]

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	6%	Colaba Land Co	1,250
7,500	150	all	...	Fenr Land & Pier Co. Ld.	105
1,750	2,000	2,000	20p.c.	Mazagon Land	850
6,000	1,400	all	15p.c.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	240

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

800	1,250	all	100%	Alexandra Spinning	1,250
500	5,000	all	200%	Alliance Spinning	5,875
20	2,000	500	...	Bhowanagur M. & P. Co.	1,700
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,090
240*	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	200
900	2,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	850
2,5[illegible]	200	all	100p.c.	Dharumsey Spinning	1,265
1,500	1,250	all	100p.c.	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,010
1,800	1,000	all	100p.c.	Great Eastern	1,125
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. & W. Co.	1,025
750	1,000	all	100p.c.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,090
.....	...	80	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,125
.....	200	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	250
.....	...	...	500	Madras U. Spinning	980
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,140
1,050	1,000	all	170p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,125xd.
4,000	625	all	80	Oriental	710
600	1,250	875	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	650
110	1,000	1,000	200p.c.	Sonderdas Spinning	1,100
2500	1,000	250	31p.c.	Do. Do. 1/4 share	270

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,500	240p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,540
1,000	50	all	25p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	27p.c.	Lending and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	150
9,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	4 p. c.	Mechanics' Build'g Co.	18
1,250	500	all	7 p. c.	Thracher & Co	390
.....	250	all	40 pc.	Vizgas Patent Slip Co	0

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date L'dation			
.....	25	19½	...	Bank of China	1
.....	...	...	...	Eas India Bank	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. EMBLEHOPE, 1,438 tons Captain J. R Stephenson, sailed yesterday for Carwar in ballast.

THE S. S. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker arrived in harbour, yesterday from Coast & Cutch (April 27th), with a general cargo & 192 deck passengers.

THE SHIP PEGASUS, 1,183 tons Captain E. Pawell arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (December 24th), with a cargo of 1,520 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP PRINCE VICTOR, 1,229 tons, Captain G. G. Baillie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (December. 21st), with a cargo of 1,736 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP MELMERBY, 1,516 tons, Captain J. McKay, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a cargo of 4,922 bales cotton, 98 bales wool, 15,843 cwts. linseed, 3,476 cwts galls, 143 cwts. coir yarn, and 311½ cwts. hemp.

THE SHIP St. HILDA, 1,001 tons, Captain W. Kennedy, which arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from London (November 20th), brought a cargo of Government stores. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP REPORTER, 1,350 tons, Captain H. M. Spring, which arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Boston (January 4th), brought a cargo of 100 barrels apples and a quantity of ice. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Tudor & Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. BURMAH, 536 tons, Captain A. D alib, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar, with general cargo and the following passengers:—For Vingoria.—Col. Mason, For Hurnee.—Mrs. Morris. For different ports.—Ninety four deck passengers.

THE s. s. RINALDO, 1,283 tons, Captain W. Newman, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Castle, Mr. and Master Tripp, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Fraser and child, Lieut and Mrs. G. W. O'Callaghan child and servant.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. MIRZAPORE, 2,090 tons, Captain A. Parish arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Aden and Suez brought the English mails and the following cargo—183 boxes specie, 163 packages paper 26 cases cochineal, 330 cases wine, 72 cases claret, 15 cases hock, 175 packages provision, 100 cases spirit, 9 cases cordial, 159 cases candles, 77 bales twist, 32 cases ivory, 40 boxes soap, 24 cases umbrellas, 2,028 packages cotton, 14 cases boots, 12 cases cologne, 111 cases brandy 70 cases iron, 32 packages color 20 packages corks, 10 cases geneva 87 cases confectionary, 1,100 packages steel iron, 9 cases wine and spirit, 538 packages beer, 12 cases gin, 143 packages coal pitch and tar 50 barrels sulphur 70 kegs nails, 150 cases brass, 25 cases copper, 400 bundles iron hoops, 45 packages glassware, 36 cases champagne, 50 packages whiskey, 112 cases sherry, 50 barrels cement, 108 planks, and many packages of merchandise and machinery.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Prince Victor	Baillie	Liverpool, Dec 21.
	Pegasus	Pawell	Liverpool, Dec 24.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Cutch, Apr 27.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Emblehope (s)	Stephenson	Carwar.
	Rinaldo (s)	Newman	Liverpool.
	Bush er (s)	Smith	Coast and Carwar.

The ship Melmerby, Mckay, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer Mirzapore, to London.
Steamer Oorun, to Coast and Cutch.

CALCUTTA.

April. ARRIVAL.
25 Cracewitch ..... Wells ..... Rangoon, Apr 11.
April. DEPARTURES.
25 White Star ....
Marian ....

MADRAS.

April ARRIVALS.
25 Star of India .... Colombo.
26 Meinam (s) .... Galle and Pondicherry.
April. DEPARTURES.
26 Mei..am (s) .... C lcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 29.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

J C Stevenson, s, 100 bundles iron hoop, A bdoolally Sumsoodin.
King Arthur s, 10 casks disinfecting powder, S S Narielwalla.
Emblehope s, 2 casks alum, & 12 casks bleaching powder, Mohomedbhoy Jumadin.

FROM LONDON.

Navarino s, 198 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer & Co; 10 cases varnish, Bhicoo Sasba & Co; 120 casks beer, Merwanjee Cooverjee & Co.
Borrowdale s, bale paisele, Jemsetjee Nowrojee; 64 boxes provision, Abdool Hussein Essoofally; 18 packages provision, Mahomedally Bulroodin 100 casks beer, Alsen Riebe & Co.
Ganges s, 125 casks beer, Jamsetjee Nowrojee, 105 cases geneva, M & B Rezonjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s, 100 cases brandy, The L A & A Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pallace s, 19 cases paper, Ritchie Stewart & Co.; 34 cases beer, A C Gumpert.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Bates, 525 cwts hemp, S S Narrawala; 500 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.
Khersonese, 200 bales cotton, Henry Dods & Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Bean Umrah, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Grampian, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 100 cwts horns, S Moledina.
Centurion, 100 bales cotton, Lyon & Co; 300 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell & Co.
Melmerby, 550 cwts myrabollams, R Manuckchund.
City of Richmond, 50 bales cotton, N Manuckjee & Co.
Dramatouch, 25 tons bones, D Simonjee.
Louisa Fletcher, 500 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.
Stowell Brown, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Tagus s, 61 bales cotton, W Rothchild; 55 bales cotton, H Gullalchund; 10 bales cotton, C Premjee; 3,000 cwts linseed, N Soondejee.
Historian s, 100 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten; 100 bales cotton, N Manuckjee & Co; 25 bales wool, L Govindjee.
Caledonia s, 10 bales cotton, Stearns Hobart & Co; 2 bales cotton, The L A & A Co; 52 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.
Sandringham, 260 cwts bones, W Chandabhoy.
Navarino s, 12 bales hides, J Cutchera; 10 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 50 bales wool, J Varria.
Lady Lycett s, 2,625 cwts hemp & 3,000 cwts linseed, N Soondejee; 175 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell & Co.
Longshaw s, 800 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.
King Arthur s, 5,000 cocoanuts, Captain T. Johnstone; 84 bales cotton, H. Vussonjee & V. Dewchund.

FOR LONDON.

Canara s, 4 bales skins, H. M. Roja; 10 bales skins, W Nicol & Co; 150 cwts. galls. M. Gangjee.
Ganges s, 300 cwts. galls. M. Nuthoo; 2,991 cwts linseed, Ewart Latham & Co; 6,816 cwts. linseed, Wallace & Co.
War Spirit, 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.
Mirzapore s, 1,993¼ cwts. rapeseed, Finlay Scott & Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Linda s, 54 bales cotton, Kuoop & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Irwell, 400 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.
Ocean, 300 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.
Tabor, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR BREMENHAVEN.

Richard Ryland, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Excelsior, 1,400 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers; 3,392 cwts & 96lbs gingellyseed & 177 cwts & 12 lbs castor seed, Finlay Scott & Co.
Akbar s, 28 bales cotton, B Ebram; 2 009 cwts wheat, 9983 cwts & 10 lbs gingellyseed, Finlay Scott & Co; 100 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co.
Arabia s, 420 cwts gingellyseed, Alsen Riebe & Co; 627 cwts & 76 lbs gingelly seed, Finlay Scott & Co.
Avoca s, 550 bags coffee, P & O Co.

FOR GENOA.

Avoca s, 10 bales hides, P & O Co.

FOR VENICE.

Avoca s, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Pollnce s, 200 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co.

FOR ANCONA.

Avoca s, 2 bales hides, W Nicol & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Avoca s, 2 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.
Pollnce, s 300 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co; 100 bales cotton, Kuoop & Co; 50 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Avoca s, 1 case silk, H Z Abedin.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi s, 174 bales cotton, B I S N Co; 116 bales cotton & 25 bales twist, C Ebram; 69 bales twist, C Bomanjee & Co; 15 bales twist, K Khimjee & Co; 25 bales twist, H A N 96 cwts copiats & 16 cwts sandlewood, M Manuckjee & Co; 103 cases sherkins G J Momed; 10 cases P feathers & 11 cases fishmaws & sharkfins, M. Dossa; 61 bales by sabole, E Noordin & Co; 33 chests opium, S N Talatee; 97 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co; 10 chests opium, M Virbhoocandas; 59 chests opium, Tata & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Zambesi s, 571 chests opium, S Bhayeah; 26 chests opium C Bomanjee & Co.

HIGH COURT.—30TH APRIL.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Judgment.

829-73—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Parwuttebai, widow v Monarjee Goculdas—Tyabjee and Sayani.

Summary Suit.

186-75—Prescot and Winter—Thomas Fisher Punnet v Govindjee Inderjee.

Suit for Hearing

625-74—Jefferson and Payne—Soloman Volkart and others v Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy—Fletcher and Smith.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice GREEN.)

Motions to vary Commissioner's Report.

291-72—Jefferson and Payne—Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama v N Ardaseer Wadia—Crawford and Beevey.

LONG CAUSES.

325-74—Crawford and Beevey—Foolvahoo widow v Gomtiba widow—Shapoorji and Thakurdass—Part heard.
329-72—Lynch and Tobin—Frederick Thomas Jones—The G I P Railway Co—Hearn Cleveland and Lee-Warner.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSE.

367-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Camajee Jeejajee v Thomas White and another—Prescot and Winter—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 12.

Bisset, Lieut, Bengal R E, on furlough, from Calcutta.

APRIL 27.

Gambier, Major, Bombay R E, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

APRIL 28.

Blewitt, Lieut, Madras R A, to join, from England.
Battcock, Lieut, Bengal R A, to join, from England.
Creagh, Lieut, Madras R A to join, from England.
Hunter, Lieut, Madras R A, to join, from England.
Maclean, Lt. M jor, Bengal 12th Regt, to join, from England.
Hojel, Surg Major, Bombay Med Dept, on furlough, from England.
Mortimer, Captain, Bombay R A on duty, from Ahmednuggur.
Woodhouse, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from England.
Cook, Lieut, Bengal 63rd Regt, on leave from England.
Roe, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Kohat.
Murdock, Lieut, Bombay R E, to join, from England.
Spooner, Vet. Surg. Bombay R A, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Smith, Surg Major, Bengal B M Dept, on leave, from England.
Drummond, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on ——, from Poona.

APRIL 29.

Robertson, Lieut, Bengal 9th Regt, to appear before a Med Board, from Rawal Pindee.

DEPARTURES—APRIL 12.

Barchard, Lieut, Bengal 7th Cavalry, on Med Cert, to England.
Bisset, Lieut, Bengal R E, on furlough, to England.

APRIL 25.

Drummond, Major, Bombay 25th Regt N I, to join, to Mhow.

APRIL 28.

Simpson, Surg, Bombay 32nd Regt N L I, on furlough, to England.
Renshaw, Major, Madras 16th Lancers, on leave, from——

APRIL 29.

Mason, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, to join to Belgaum.
Browne, Major Genl, Bengal Staff Corps, on——to Simla.
Hawkins, Major, Bengal R E A to join, to Mean Meer.
Campbell, Lieut Col, Bengal 102nd Regt, to join, to Dinapore.
Clarke, Major, Madras R A, to join, to Bang-lore.
Owen, Lieut, Madras R A, to join, to Madras.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 28.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon-Major C K Colston, Bombay Medical Establishment, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The services of Major J B Bedford, Royal (Bombay) Engineers, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Commander in-Chief.

Brevet Major H A Little, Bengal S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Major W Cabell, Bengal S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, from date of departure in April or May next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Major H S Anderson, S C, Asst Adjt General, Mhow Division of the Army.

Lieut J W O'Callaghan, Bengal S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, granted to Lieut-Col W Blakeney, S C, Wing Officer 22nd Regt N I, by G G O No 311, dated 19th April 1875, is under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in May next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Lieut-Col J F Berthon, S C, Supdt Govt Cattle Farm.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Capt F A Beville, 6 months, S C, and Surgn I B Lyon, 6 months, I A.

The following promotions in the Ordnance Department are made:—

Depy Asst Comsary (actg Asst Comsary) George Judd to be Actg Depy Comsary, Depy Asst Comsy Henry Sutton to be Actg Asst Comsary, and Conductor John Bingham to be Actg Depy Asst Comsry, from the 19th instant, in succession to Walsh, proceeded to Europe on medical certificate.

The services of Surgeon R Caldecott are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment with the Central India Horse.

The following temporary appointment is ordered:—

Lieut-Col J H Reid, R A, to act as a First Class Comsry of Ordnance.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon-Major H Atkins, to act as Residency Surgeon at Baroda during the absence of Surgeon-Major G E Seward, M D, or until further orders.

Mr A J Cowan has been appointed to act as Assist Secretary to Government in the Political, Secret, and Educational Departments, during the absence of Mr F Ryan, or until further orders.

Mr Cowan assumed charge of his duties on the 21st instant, after office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr T Mills to act as Depy Comr of Police, Bombay, during such time as Mr Edgiston may act as Comr of Police, Bombay, or until further orders.

Mr S H Phillpotts, Acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Hyderabad, is allowed privilege leave for 90 days from such date as he may avail himself of it on or after the 20th May 1875, instead of the three months' privilege leave granted to him under date the 13th instant.

Capt F H Jackson to act as Cantonment Magt at Baroda during the absence of Dr. Seward, or until further orders, combine in the discharge of his other duties at Baroda while so acting.

T Blaney Esq. is appointed to be Coroner of Bombay during the em loyment of Surgn-Maj T G Hewett as Actg Sanitary Comr, Bombay, or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr A A Borradaile, Collr and Magistate of the District of Ahmedabad, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from such date in May next as he may avail himself of it.

Mr H F Silcock to be Supernumerary Assist to the Collector of Belgaum.

Mr R Courteney to be Superintendent of Police, Northern Division, passed their examinations in the Hindoostani and Guzerati languages respectively on the 19th instant.

Mr R Courteney to be Superannuemary Assist to the Collr of Surat.

Mr W A East is reappointed Acting First Assist Collr of Surat from the date of his being relieved of his duties as Acting Collr and Magistrate of Broach.

Mr A H Plunkett, Actg Second Class Assist Commr of Customs and Opium, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from such date in May next as he may be relieved of his present duties by Mr. Wright.

Mr W Lee-Warner to be Assistt to the Collector of Poona, but to act on the departure of Mr J Nugent on furlough, as Under Secy to Government in the Political, Educational, and Judicial Departments, and as Secretary to the Council of his Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations, as notified in the Government Gazette of 15th instant.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Maj J Lumsdaine is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 4th proximo, or from such date after the 1st idem as he may avail himself of it.

Surgeon-Major T G Hewlett to act as Sanitary Commissioner, Bombay, during Surgn-Major Lumsdaine's absence on privilege leave on and until further orders.

Mr H E Jacomb to act as Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay during the absence of Mr W G Pedder, or until further orders.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr M V Kane, Head Master Dhulia High School, has been allowed two months' privilege leave, with effect from the 16th instant.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.
Poona, 28th April 1875.

With reference to para 4, Section III of G G O No 380 of 1873 and G O C No 52 of 1875, it is notified that Officers may go through the course of Riding Drill at any Station where there is a Battery of Artillery, provided the Battery has a qualified Instructor.

Inconvenience having been experienced through want of attention on the part of corps, which have sent prisoners to the Poona Military Prison, to the provisions of paras 141 and 142, Appendix XVI, of the Regulations for Station, Garrison and Regimental Cells, the C-in-C directs that the instructions therein contained be promptly and carefully attended to in future.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment:—

22nd Regt N I—Major J Barrs, Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Lieut-Col Blakeney proceeding on furlough.

Lieut Col T C Crowe, 4th Bde, R A, is transferred at his own request from Mhow to Kirkee to do duty with the Royal Artillery at that Station.

Capt and Brevet Major A W Macnaughten, Cadre 2nd Light Cavalry, is placed on general duty, Poona.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Lieut E H Pickwood, D Battery 4th Bde, to Ghirree, for 15 days, from date of departure on medical certificate.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail: closes.		After packet
United Kingdom	May 3	6-30 P.M.	...	7 P.M.
Kurrachee	April 30	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 30	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Australian	May 1	3-30 P.M.	}	No after packet.
China	,, 3	3-30 P.M.	...	7 P.M.
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 10	6-30 P.M.	...	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 10	6-30 P.M.	...	7 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In suc cession of this Office Notice of the 9th May last, it is notified that as the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Monday soon after 7 P.M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails, will come into operation:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 3 P.M.
Registered Letters if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of Rs.2/8/-, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 2-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday ..... May 3	Monday	May 17
,, ... ,, 10	,, ...	,, 24

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz.	Revised Rate. per ½ oz.
	Annas	Pies. Annas Pie
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8 8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4 9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformintions conditions, be, forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Monday ..... May	3 Monday	May 31
,, ... ,,	17 ,, ...	June 14

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

3 P.M.		3 P.M.
Saturday ..... May	1 Saturday	May 29

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA AND TABLE BAY.

7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday ..... May	10 Monday	July 2
,, ... June	4 ,, ...	July 30
	,, ...	Aug. 27

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

1. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
2. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 anna to 8 annas per half ounce.
4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mails.		*Supplemental Mails.*
Monday ..... May	10 Monday	May 17
,, ... June	4 ,, ...	June 11

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay for Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Monday and Friday, until further notice.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf will be weekly instead of fortnightly, as formerly.

A Mail will be despatched every *Friday* during the fair season.

TO CALCUTTA.

Touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, and for at the several Coast Stations, per B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers, are despatched from Bombay on every Saturday during the fair season.

Every Wednesday until further notice, an extra steamer of the B. I. S. N. Company is despatched to Carwar, touching at the intermediate ports. Mails for Rutnagherry, Malwan, Vingorla, Goa and Carwar are made up for that opportunity.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O., and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 1st July and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	3 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur Seroor, Deccan, and M. Country,	12 NOON.	0-30 P.M.	10-30 A.M.
For

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

BARODA CITY.

BARODA, 29TH APRIL.

The city is perfectly tranquil; no sign of disaffection remains. Luxmibaee is located in the Commission house in the Camp. Yesterday's disturbance is owing to Sir Lewis Pelly's neglect to enquire into the claims of the various petitioners for the *Gades*. The natives dislike the *Gades* being vacant; trade and business at a standstill in consequence; the troops still occupy the city until the prisoners are disposed of and the ring leaders arrested. Captain Jackson had to fire his revolver to save himself.

MULHARRAO'S RANEES REMOVED. —D'MODHUR PUNT'S HOUSE PLUNDERED.

BARODA, 29TH APRIL.

Luxmeebhai and Marasabhai, Mulharrao's senior ranees, leave this evening, their removal is absolutely necessary; all perfectly quiet. The troops still occupy the city. Arrests are being made. The rioters plundered Damodhur Punt's house of everything yesterday, when Captain Jackson, the Fouzdar, the Chief Magistrate, and several others were seriously injured.

APPOINTMENTS—BURMAH AFFAIRS.

ALLAHABAD, 29TH APRIL.

Surgeon Bow is to be posted to Shillong as Deputy Surgeon General of Dacca Circle, Doctor Cockburn to the Presidency, and Dr. Ross to be retransferred to Jubbulpore.

It is stated that the King of Burmah has been misrepresented by the local press and by the Rangoon merchants in the Kareen affair. He was merely desirous to obtain teak from Kareen forests and not to annex the district. On the frontiers of the Kareen district are lands of Shan Chiefs. Without their assistance Burmese troops would be helpless. These inclined to be friendly to the English, the chief reason being that the King of Burmah, at the instigation of Rangoon merchants, has ordered all valuable Shan merchandize to be brought to Mandalay where he purchases it at an arbitrary rate. The trade of the Shan people is thus being fast ruined.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FUNERAL OF LORD HOBART.—FATAL ACCIDENT.

MADRAS, 29TH APRIL.

The remains of Lord Hobart were interred yesterday evening in the Fort Church with the usual pomp; all classes fully represented. There was an immense concourse of natives.

As the procession crossed Wallajah Bridge the footpath gave way precipitating many natives into the river Cocum. Nine lives are reported to be lost.

The deepest sympathy is felt for Lady Hobart who leaves for England by the Khedive.

THE SOUTH WALES LOCK-OUT.

LONDON, 29TH APRIL.

The South Wales miners have refused to resume work on the terms which the masters offer.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, 29TH APRIL.

The P. & O. Nizam left for Bombay at 10 o'clock last night.

The s. s. Mongolia left for Galle at 2 p.m. yesterday.

LONDON, 28TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Sarats dull.

Fair Dholleras 5 5/16d.

3 per cent. Consols for account 93⅞

5 do. French Rents, 1872 .... 103½

Bar Silver 57½

The s.s. Diadem, homeward bound from Bombay, has received serious damage in a collision at Gibraltar and is reported to be leaking very badly.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE H. E. THE GOVERNOR POSTPONED.

THE departure of H.E. the Governor did not take place yesterday. The journey to Mahableshwar has been postponed for two or three days.

THE LATE LORD HOBART.

A *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary* was published yesterday, a copy of which follows:—The following Notification of the Government of India, of this day's date, is republished for general information:—

"The Governor-General in Council has received from Madras, with the deepest regret, the melancholy intelligence of the death, on the 27th instant, of His Excellency the Right Honble Vere Henry Hobart, Lord Hobart, Governor of that Presidency. As a mark of respect for the memory of this most eminent public servant, the Governor-General in Council has directed that seventeen minute guns be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William at noon to-day, and that the Fort flag be lowered to half-mast high."

His Excellency in Council directs that the flag at the Castle be hoisted half-mast high, and that 17 minute guns be fired from the Saluting Battery at noon to-day.

At noon yesterday seventeen minute guns were fired from the Saluting Battery out of respect to the memory of the late Lord Hobart, Governor of Madras.

We hear that in a village named Bapana, near Ghorebunder, owing to cholera, the people have deserted the village and gone to Bassein. This statement is probably much exaggerated.

The Cochin Raja will shortly pay a visit to H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore. This will be an exchange of courtesy for the visit paid by Travancore to Cochin on his way back from Calcutta.

The Raja of Belaspore is at Simla, with a number of followers, and has his camp pitched in the neighbourhood of Boileaugunge. We have not heard that he has yet been received as a visitor by the Governor-General.

The Ceylon papers state that the cholera epidemic at Colombo has now spent its strength completely, and there seems happily no chance of its resuscitation at this time. There have been altogether up to April 19th, 516 cases and 298 deaths.

During the month of March last the quantity of cotton shipped from the Port of Bombay to Foreign Ports amounted to 1,77,842½ bales equal to 7,00,36,022 lbs. or 89,408, 25/32 candies of the value of Rs. 1,78 67,986. Of this quantity only 37,749 bales went round the Cape by ship, the remainder was taken through the Suez Canal.

On Wednesday last, the 21st instant, at 7 P.M., just after a goods train had, at a somewhat rapid rate, passed through Bassein Road station, the whole of the Station on the Main Line side fell to the ground. Luckily no one was hurt, but had it fallen before the train had got clear the result might have been disastrous. It is high time that all these *cutcha* built structures should be carefully examined.

The Mysore administration has been authorized by the Supreme Government to dismantle all the less important forts in the province, as also walled enclosures erected for the purposes of defence. Among those to be preserved are Seringapatam, Mysore, and Nundidroog. They Swork of dismantling will be carried out gradual by district officers, the material being handed over to the Department Public Works.

A LIST of the prices now obtaining in the Calcutta bazaar has been sent to Simla, and on its receipt, by the Financial Department, the comparative cost of living in Simla and in Calcutta will be taken into consideration in order to settle the matter of the "Simla allowances." It remains, of course, to be seen whether this employment of time, money, and mental power, will eventually be found worth the candle.

LORD Westbury's death had, for a long while, been anticipated as inevitable. The new Peer who is only twenty-two, was educated at Somersetshire College, Bath, and is now serving with the 2nd Battalion of the 9th Foot at Rawal Pindee, Punjab. He is an excellent young man, deservedly popular with his regiment, and devoted both to his regiment and his profession. Two years ago he received the offer of an exchange into the Rifle Brigade, which, much to his credit, he declined.

It is an edifying satire upon the literary ethics of the reading public and the virtuous intentions of the *Saturday Review* to know that a novel which that journal, with characteristic solicitude for popular morals, was obliging enough prominently to advertise as licentious and exceptionally improper, some two or three weeks ago, is enjoying a success almost unprecedented in the history of modern fiction, and is 'selling by thousands across the counter,' as well as engaged a score deep at circulating-libraries. The *Saturday* is to be congratulated.

From the *Darjeeling News* we learn that there has been quite an epidemic of breaks down among tea machinery within the last few days. Planters complain that the cast-iron cranks of Jackson's rolling machines are unable to bear the strain put upon them and that they should be constructed of wrought iron. It is a question whether these cranks give way owing to the material of which they are composed, or from the pressure of steam put on to roll off the unusually large quantity of leaf which is now plucked. Fully half a dozen breakages have occurred just when the machines are most in requisition.

Of Mulharrao's custodians and his first appearance in public at Madras, we read as follows in the *Madras Times*:—Captain Heming, Deputy Commissioner of Police, with a Police sergeant and a staff of constables and sowars, has been posted to do duty at Doveton House, where Captain Heming will also attend to his work as Deputy Commissioner in charge of the Black Town Police. Mulharrao was, on the evening of Sunday last, seen driving out on the beach, being accompanied by Captain Heming and Dr. Seward. The attendants of Mulharrao were not easily induced to accompany their master, as they had an idea that Madras was *en route* to the Andamans, and the same notion had a strong hold of the ex-Gaekwar's own mind.

It was stated the other day that the Ranee Jannabaee had selected Anundrao to fill the vacant throne of Baroda. We are informed that this is not the case. Who Anundrao is does not appear to be generally known, and probably Jannabaee herself is not aware of his existence. A rumour has prevailed in Bombay for some days that Her Highness, with the view of attempting to unite the differences of opinion prevalent among the Mahrattas with respect to the question of successorship, has resolved to choose either Gunputrao Gaekwar or Khunderao Gaekwar, two young Princes who are general favourites. But there may be no truth in this, and probably Her Highness would desire to select a younger ruler than either of these noblemen, however deserving they may be. Her Highness is still at Poona deliberating on the difficult point, and she is expected to arrive in Bombay in a day or two.

BHAU POONEKUR'S CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to a paragraph in your issue of the 22nd instant wherein you refer to certain items of news furnished by the Baroda correspondent of the *Times of India* regarding Bhau Poonekur and myself. From the tenor of your remarks it would appear that I had something to do with the publication of the items referred to, but I beg to state that I have not in any way had connection directly or indirectly with the furnishing of the information which elicited your remarks, nor had I any interest whatever in matters concerning Mulharrao Gaekwar. In fact, His Highness was an inveterate enemy of mine simply because I was a favourite of H. H. Khunderao Maharaja, and he caused me to suffer great loss. I am only too happy now to hear that the widow of H.H. Khunderao Gaekwar, whom I served faithfully for many years, has been restored to influence.

I may mention that this case of Bhau Poonekur's was instituted long before anything was known of the troubles that came upon Mulharrao Gaekwar, and he received support in his case from H. H. as well as from other gentlemen. This Bhau Poonekur, I might add, was punished severely by H. H. Khunderao and deservedly so.

With reference to the extracts from Mr. Birdwood's judgment, which you append to your remarks, I most emphatically deny that I wilfully prevaricated or misled the Court. Having had very little experience in Courts of Law, and knowing that my opponents were doing their utmost to entrap and get me into trouble, I was naturally very cautious and took time to answer questions put to me by the Court, and this, no doubt, caused an unfavourable impression. But in a subsequent judgment Mr. Birdwood has fully exonerated me from any imputation of prevarication or untruthfulness, and I beg you will do me the favour of inserting this letter in your next issue.—Yours, &c.

MIR BAKUR ALI,

Bombay, No. 89, New Foras Road, April 28th.

THE TRAMWAY CARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I be permitted to suggest, through the medium of your journal, that the Tramway Company run a few extra cars during the hot weather so as to prevent over-crowding, which is daily occurring; and with a view to this meeting the eye of the able Manager of the Company, who, I am told, does everything in his power to make passengers by the cars as comfortable as circumstances permit, I bring the following to notice:—I had occasion the other day to travel in one of the cars from Byculla to the Fort, and by the time I reached the Fort the car was crowded, and, as it happened, a lady entered but found that there was no room unless some of the passengers (natives) packed themselves closely together. I am sure that this state of affairs is not known to the Manager of the Company, and it is to be hoped, now that this occurrence has been brought to light, that something will be done to remove the inconvenience.—Yours, &c.

April 28th. A PASSENGER.

THE NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Cannot some better arrangement be made by the Postal authorities, than at present exists, regarding the delivery of letters on the B. B. and C. I. Railway? As an instance of the delay, I would mention that the *Bombay Gazette*, although posted at dawn of sat, does not leave the Bombay Post Office until 9 o'clock in the evening, and the consequence is that it is not delivered until the next day. A train leaves Colaba every morning at 6-30, arriving at Surat at 5-15 P.M., Bombay time, which surely might bring a mail instead of allowing our letters and newspapers to be retained unnecessarily for some fifteen hours. It is all very well for a few gentlemen in the Postal Department to make what arrangements they please regarding our letters, but so long as a morning train runs to Surat I maintain that the public have a right to require that their letters be sent by that train instead of being detained in Bombay for the night mail.—Yours, &c.,

28th April. NEGROMET.

The Post Office might and ought to deliver the Bombay morning papers by the morning trains on both the B. B. and C. I. P. lines. The extra cost would be absolutely insignificant, and the convenience to the public great. But one object of the Government of India, in making recent postal changes, seems to have been to annoy the public of Western India and to do as much injury as possible to the press of Bombay.—Ed. *B. G.*

Holloway's Pills.—Billious Headache and Depression of Spirits.—Whenever there is any excess of bile, or when that secretion does not naturally pass from the liver, it enters the circulation, vitiates the blood, and gives rise to head-ache, sickness, weariness, and depression of spirits. This evil is readily corrected by a few doses of these Pills, which work a speedy cure without creating nausea, or weakening the stomach—consequences too frequently entailed by the administration of purgatives. Holloway's Pills simultaneously purify and strengthen. They improve the appetite, cleanse the palate, and invigorate the stomach. These Pills act as the most successful alterative, effecting a silent and certain change for the better in every organ which has become disordered either through luxurious living or other cause.

THE BARODA COMMISSION.

REPORT OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSIONERS.

WHEREAS by a Commission issued by order of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council under the hand of C. U. Aitchison, Secretary to the Government of India, notified in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 15th of February 1875, and addressed to

The Honourable Sir Richard Couch, Knight Bachelor, and Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal;

His Highness Mookhtar-ool-Moolk, Azeem-ool-Iktidar Rafi-oos-shan, Walla Shikoe, Mohtasbin-i-Dowran, Oomdut-ool-Oomrah, Maharajah Dheeraj, Alijah Maharaja Jeejaee Rao Sindiah Bahadoor, Shreenath, Munsoor-i-Zaman, Fidvee-i Huzrut Malikah-i-Mooazuma, Rafi-ood-Durjeh-i-Inglistan, Maharaja of Gwalior, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India;

His Highness Siramad-i-Rajaha-i Hindoostan, Raj Rajendra Sree Maharaja Dheeraj Sewaee Ramsing Bahadoor, Maharaja of Jeypoor, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India;

Colonel Sir Richard John Meade, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg;

Raja Sir Dinkur Rao, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; and

Philip Sandys Melvill, Esquire, of the Bengal Civil Service, and a Commissioner in the Punjab;

reciting that an attempt had been made at Baroda to poison Colonel R. Phayre, C.B., the late British Resident at the Court of His Highness Mulhar Rao Gaekwar, and that the following offences were imputed against the said Mulhar Rao Gaekwar, that is to say:—

I.—That the said Mulhar Rao Gaekwar did by his agents and in person hold secret communications for improper purposes with some of the servants employed by Colonel Phayre, the Resident at Baroda, or attached to the Residency.

II.—That the said Mulhar Rao Gaekwar gave bribes to some of those servants, or caused such bribes to be given.

III.—That his purposes in holding such communications and giving such bribes were to use the said servants as spies upon Colonel Phayre, and thereby improperly to obtain information of secrets, and to cause injury to Colonel Phayre or to remove him by means of poison.

IV.—That in fact an attempt to poison Colonel Phayre was made by persons instigated thereto by the said Mulhar Rao Gaekwar.

And that the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council had temporarily assumed the administration of the Baroda State for the purpose of instituting public enquiry into the truth of the said imputations, and of affording His Highness Mulhar Rao Gaekwar an opportunity of freeing himself from the grave suspicion which attached to him.

Therefore the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council appointed the said Sir Richard Couch, the said Maharaja of Gwalior, the said Maharaja of Jeypoor, the said Sir Richard John Meade, the said Sir Dinkur Rao, and the said Philip Sandys Melvill, Esquire, to be Commissioners for the purpose of enquiring into the truth of the said imputations and of reporting to the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council how far the same were true to the best of their judgment and belief.

And the said Viceroy and Governor-General in Council appointed the said Sir Richard Couch to be President of the Commission, with full power to appoint times and places of meeting, to adjourn meetings, to adjust and arrange the method of procedure, to settle the course which the enquiry shall take to call for and to receive or reject evidence, documentary or otherwise, to hear such persons as he should think fit on behalf either of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, or of His Highness Mulhar Rao Gaekwar, and generally to guide the whole course of the proceedings of the Commission as from time to time should appear to him to be proper for the purpose thereof.

And after reciting that certain other matters of importance pending between the British Government and His Highness Mulhar Rao Gaekwar were enquired into and reported upon by a Commission appointed by the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council by orders dated 23rd October 1873; and that the enquiry which the said Commissioners were appointed to make was not connected with such matters. For the better understanding of their functions, the said Viceroy and Governor-General in Council thereby declared his desire that they should not extend their enquiry to other matters than the offences imputed to His Higness Mulhar Rao Gaekwar as aforesaid, and that they should not permit any such other matters to be submitted to them for consideration or enquiry.

And the said Viceroy and Governor-General in Council desired that in the event of any of their number being prevented by sickness or other cause from taking his place as Commissioner, or from remaining as Commissioner till the conclusion of their enquiry, the other Commissioners should nevertheless conduct and complete their enquiry in the same way as if the number of Commissioners present or remaining were the whole number appointed thereby.

And the said Viceroy and Governor-General in Council thereby appointed John Jardine, Esquire, of the Bombay Civil Service to be their Secretary.

And whereas the said Commissioners so appointed as aforesaid met together in the Military Cantonment at Baroda, and commenced the said enquiry on Tuesday, the 23rd day of February 1875. And the said Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council appeared before them by Counsel.

And His Highness Mulhar Rao Gaekwar also appeared by Counsel and was personally present.

And the said Commissioners met from time to time by adjournment at the place aforesaid, and received the evidence, oral and documentary, produced on behalf of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, and on behalf of His Highness Mulhar Rao Gaekwar, and a statement in writing of the said Mulhar Rao Gaekwar, and heard Counsel respectively on behalf of the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council and His Highness Mulhar Rao Gaekwar.

Now we the undersigned three of the Commissioners appointed as aforesaid do make the following report upon the matters so as aforesaid directed to be enquired into:—

1. It is desirable first to record the dates on which some of the important events connected with this enquiry occurred. They are as follows:—

Colonel Phayre assumed his office as Resident of Baroda on the 18th of March 1873.

The Commission of Enquiry into the complaint of mal-administration on the part of the Gaekwar's Government, brought by the Resident, Colonel Phayre, sat from the beginning of November to the 24th of December 1873.

The Gaekwar Mulhar Rao went to Nansari to celebrate his marriage with Lakshmi Bai accompanied by Colonel Phayre on the 2nd of April 1874, and returned on the 16th of May 1874. The marriage occurred on the 7th of that month.

Lakashmi Bai was delivered of a son on the 16th of October 1874.

The date of the kharita addressed by the Gaekwar to the Viceroy requesting the removal of Colonel Phayre from Baroda is the 2nd of November 1874.

The date of the kharita of the Viceroy announcing the removal of Colonel Phayre from the post of Resident at Baroda, and the appointment of Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly, K.C.S.I. is the 25th of November 1874.

2. The evidence on the record proves in our opinion that an attempt was made on the 9th of November 1873 to poison Colonel Phayre by administering common white arsenic and diamond dust in the glass of sherbet made of pummelo juice which he was in the habit of drinking on his return from his early morning walk, and that such attempt was frustrated by Colonel Phayre returned home at five minutes to seven on that morning, and was met by Raoji, the havildar of his peons, who made a salaam to him. Colonel Phayre then entered the room he used as an office and dressing room in a small building which adjoins the main block of the Residency. Having entered that room he found the glass of sherbet placed as usual on the washhand stand, and he took two or three sips, replacing the glass on the wash hand stand. He then sat down to write, and in twenty minutes or half an hour felt a sudden sensation of nausea. Thinking that the sherbet disagreed with him, and fearing, as he said, that he might be tempted to drink more of it, he flung the contents of the tumbler into the verandah outside the office room. The greater portion of the contents fell in the verandah, but a portion also reached the ground outside the verandah. When replacing the tumbler on the wash-hand-stand, Colonel Phayre's attention was attracted by the colour of a sediment which had remained in the tumbler and of which a portion was still trickling down the side. He describes the sediment as being of a dark colour, and he adds that on holding up the tumbler and looking at it the thought occurred to his mind that he had been poisoned. This was at about 7-30 A.M. Colonel Phayre at once wrote a note to Dr. Seward, the Residency Surgeon, asking him to come over, and Dr. Seward arrived in half or three quarters of an hour, or about 8 o'clock. Colonel Phayre handed over to Dr. Seward the tumbler containing the remains of the sherbet, amounting, according to Colonel Phayre's account, to 1½ or 2 tea-spoons'ful, according to Dr. Seward to less than a desert spoonful. Dr. Seward observed "a little powdery film arise" in the sediment as he shook the tumbler and held it up to the light; and on adding a little water "observed the play of colour on the glistening part of the sediment." Colonel Phayre described the symptoms he experienced to Dr. Seward, who took the tumbler and its contents to his own house for the purpose of ascertaining what the contents were. Colonel Phayre has deposed that no person had access to the tumbler from the time he sipped the sherbet till the time that he made it over to Dr. Seward. The symptoms experienced by Colonel Phayre are described in a letter, (Exhibit F.) written by him to Dr. Seward at 11 A.M. on the same day, of which an extract here follows:—

"Although I only took two or three sips of the pummalo juice which the tumbler contained, I felt within about an hour, as I described to you, a most unusual sickness of stomach, accompanied by dizziness of the head and of sight, producing confusion of thought, also a most unpleasant metallic taste in the mouth, with slight salivation such as I have never experienced till within the last few days, and which I attributed partly to a slight attack of fever which had, however, quite gone off, and partly to an idea that the pummalos from which the juice daily placed on my table had been extracted were not fresh ones."

The metallic taste referred to has been described by Colonel Phayre as being a "coppery" taste; and he states that it commenced about three quarter of an hour after sipping the sherbet, which he says was quite clear in the upper part of the tumbler and had no unpleasant taste.

3. Dr. Seward explains the processes he used for ascertaining the contents of the sediment in the tumbler. He took about one-third of the sediment, equal to from one to two grains in weight, and of a faint fawn or pale grey colour; and mixing a little charcoal with it put it into a test tube, which he heated over a spirit lamp, with the result of producing a metallic ring on the tube. Again heating the tube, he saw above and below the metallic ring a crystalline deposit which was found under the microscope to consist of octohedral crystals. The metallic ring and the octohedral crystals are stated by this witness to indicate almost entirely the existence of arsenic, and he adds that no other mineral poison would yield the same appearance. The rising of the film in the sediment is also an indication of the same poison.

The remainder of the sediment which Dr. Seward had not experimented upon he sent on the morning of the 10th of November to Dr. Gray, the Chemical Analyser to Government at Bombay, having reduced it to the condition of power by the application of a blotting paper filter and heat.

4. Some days after having made the test of reduction by charcoal as above related, Dr. Seward made a further experiment which he thus describes, with the substance that remained in his test tube. He removed the mixture from the tube and threw it upon the surface of some water. Allowing the heavier particles to sink to the bottom, he rapidly poured off that which was floating. After repeating this process several times, he collected the sediment, and placed it on some glass slides, which he produced before the Commission. He put the slides under a microscope, and perceived that the sediment consisted mainly of lustrous crystalline fragments. Passing a clean glass slide over one of the slides covered with the sediment, he found that its surface was scratched. He repeated this experiment before the Commission, the clean slide being readily scratched on being rubbed against the charged slide. Colonel Phayre explains that he did not test for copper, but only for arsenic and that the poisonous portion of the sediment was the arsenic and not the diamond dust. He did not weigh the sediment that he obtained in the tumbler.

5. Before going on to describe the result of Dr. Gray's analysis of the powder sent to him by Dr. Seward on the 10th of November, it is necessary to refer to two other packets that were also sent to Dr. Gray for analysis. These are first, a packet containing scrapings of the chunam floor of the verandah into which Colonel Phayre threw the sherbet Colonel Phayre says and his (Exhibit I.) letter to Dr. Gray show that in consequence of a suggestion thrown out by Dr. Gray to Dr. Seward, and communicated by Dr. Seward to Colonel Phayre, the latter witness, on the morning of the 15th of November, caused one of his peons, in his presence, to scrape as much dust as could be found on the chunam floor of the verandah where the contents of the tumbler fell. These scrapings were made up by Colonel Phayre himself with a packet, which was forwarded to Dr. Gray on the 16th of November under due precautions. The second packet was found in Raoji's belt on the 25th of December 1874 in the presence of the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Souter, by whom it was taken to Bombay and delivered to Dr. Gray on the 30th idem.

6. The following is an abstract of the evidence of Dr. Gray, Chemical Analyser to Government at Bombay. He received the three packets above referred to in such a condition and in such a way as to exclude any idea of their having been tampered with *en route*.

The first packet forwarded to him by Dr. Seward contained 1½ grains of powder of a greyish colour, composed partially of glittering particles. He applied the test by sublimation to a small portion of the powder, the result by microscopical examination being the existence of eight-sided crystals. He made a solution of the crystals by boiling them in water. Taking part of the solution, he added to it ammonio-nitrate of silver, and it produced a pale yellow precipitate.

To another part of the solution he added ammonio-sulphate of copper, and the result was a pale green precipitate.

In the remainder of the solution he put muriatic acid, boiled the solution, and passed sulphuretted hydrogen gas through it, the result being a bright yellow precipitate.

He then added ammonia to the three precipitates, reserving, however, a portion of the third precipitate. They all dissolved.

The reserved portion of the third precipitate he boiled with strong muriatic acid, and it did not dissolve.

All these tests satisfied Dr. Gray that the crystals he had produced by the process of sublimation were crystals of white arsenic.

He made further experiments with the powder he received from Dr. Seward. He boiled a small portion of it with water and muriatic acid, and threw two pieces of clean copper-foil into the boiling liquid, which continued to boil. In a few seconds the copper-foil became covered with a grey metallic deposit. One of the pieces of copper-foil he dried and heated in a test tube, on the side of which a white sublimate formed consisting of eight-sided crystals. To these crystals he applied the same kind of tests as those already described and with the same results.

7. Dr Gray also tried the test by reduction with charcoal on a portion of the powder received from Dr. Seward. He produced before the Commission the test tube with the metallic ring, which he states is one of the signs of the presence of arsenic. He did not reduce the ring to white arsenic by heating.

8. In regard to the glittering particles contained in the powder received from Dr. Seward, Dr. Gray deposes that they were not in any way affected by the experiments above described. He examined them under a microscope, and at first thought they might be powdered glass or quartz; but on looking at them on the following day (the 12th of November) on the piece of blotting-paper, he was led by simple inspection to think that they were diamonds on account of their brilliancy. He tried to dissolve them in all the ordinary acids, and with an alkali, but the particles were not soluble: and he came to the conclusion that they were diamond dust as the result of his independent enquiries, he not having at that time (the 13th of November) received any intimation that the powder might contain diamond dust.

9. The second packet forwarded by Colonel Phayre with Exhibit I was received by Dr. Gray on the 17th of November. It contained earthy matter, in weight 17 grains, which on examination by the same test as those applied to the contents of the first packet, proved to be arsenic, sand, and diamond dust. One grain of arsenic was found by Dr. Gray in the packet forwarded by Dr. Seward, and 1½ grain in that forwarded by Colonel Phayre, total 2½ grains. Under circumstances favourable for its action 2½ grains are, Dr. Gray says, a fatal dose for an adult, and the effect of arsenic shows itself, in the majority of cases, in from half an hour to an hour. Diamond dust according to the best authorities has no injurious effect on the human body.

Dr. Gray considers the rising of the film in the sediment, as described by Dr. Seward, to be a likely result of the presence of arsenic in the tumbler.

10. The third packet delivered by Mr. Souter on the 30th of December 1874, Dr. Gray found to contain 7 grains of white arsenic of the same description and physical character as that found in the other two. He judged this from ocular inspection with a microscope.

11. The alleged existence of a metallic taste in the mouth of persons suffering from arsenical poisoning is a fact which has once come under Dr. Gray's personal experience, and one that is constantly referred to in cases that are sent up to him in his capacity of Chemical Analyser. He himself has taken arsenic for the purpose of ascertaining whether it has any taste, but has found it to be tasteless.

Dr. Gray directed his attention to the discovery of copper in the powders, but found no trace of it.

12. The usual symptoms of poisoning by arsenic are stated by Dr. Gray to be dizziness, nausea followed by vomiting, burning pain in the stomach, and purging. Chronic poisoning, or repeated small doses of arsenic, he says, cause watering of the eyes; and if arsenic is applied to a wound it produces injurious effects which may end in the death of the sufferer. He thinks that Colonel Phayre must have taken very little arsenic, but that he took sufficient to cause nausea, which would produce salivation, nausea being a preliminary of salivation.

13. In connection with this part of the case it is to be observed that Colonel Phayre in his evidence states that he was ailing from about the middle of September 1874. He had a cold in his head and a boil on his forehead, for which Dr. Seward attended him. A plaster was put on the boil by Dr. Seward, and the spare plaster used to remain on a table in his office room. Collodion was applied by Colonel Phayre himself to the boil in such a way that he had difficulty in removing the lint with which he had applied it. This occurred one morning between 8 and 9 o'clock, when Colonel Phayre was standing near the wash-hand-stand in his office, whence he would be visible to the peons who had their post in the verandah leading into that room. Both before and after the application of the plaster Colonel Phayre suffered from slight fever and fulness in the head, and the eyes watered a great deal. He suspected that his sherbet was not properly made from the beginning of October 1874. On the 6th of November he took a sip or two of the sherbet and felt unwell, having fulness in the head, and being sleepy, and generally having sensations like those he had experienced in the early part of October. On the 7th of November he also took a little of the sherbet, and was conscious of having the same symptoms as on the previous day, though in a worse degree. On the 8th he took no sherbet, as he had felt so ill on the preceding day.

The mention of the symptoms Colonel Phayre had noticed between the middle of September and the 7th of November will be found to be of some importance with reference to the evidence of some of the later witnesses in this enquiry.

14. It is obvious that as 2½ grains of arsenic were found in the sediment of the tumbler, and in the scrapings of the verandah, a larger quantity of arsenic than would suffice to produce a fatal dose must have been put into the tumbler, for it is not possible that all the arsenic contained in the sherbet was recovered from the verandah, and the quantity of the arsenic reproduced in the form of crystals by Dr. Seward's experiments is not known.

Having shown that poison was actually placed in Colonel Phayre's glass, the next question to consider is, by whom it was given. Abdula Khan, who had been Colonel Phayre's servant for 15 or 16 years, was charged with the duty of preparing the sherbet daily, but in his absence it was the duty of the butler to prepare it. Abdulla prepared it on the morning of the 9th of November from pure pummelo juice, and placed the tumbler containing it on the wash-hand-stand in the office room, which, at the time he did so (about 6-30 A.M.) Govind Balu and Yellapa were sweeping and cleaning. Abdulla, having taken out his master's clothes for the day, left the room. Govind Balu, a peon employed in the Residency, states that he and Yellappa cleaned out the office room on the morning of the 9th of November during the time Colonel Phayre was out for his walk; that he put fresh water into the water-bottle on the wash-hand stand, doubtless; that both

hot, having first shaken it up with water in the phial, Raoji says that it was two days before he got this last powder that Pedro received the powder from the Gaekwar (as the last visit he paid to the Gaekwar with Raoji), so that Pedro must have received his powder, if Raoji speaks the truth, on the 5th of November. Raoji explained that he gave the whole of the last powder in one dose, as it was small in quantity, and he did not think it would take effect at once, and moreover, he was urged to be quick.

34. We now come to the evidence of Narsu. Raoji appears before the Commission as a tainted witness, a principal in a capital offence, under promise of pardon conditional on his speaking the truth. Narsu, on the other hand, was distinctly informed by Sir Lewis Pelly that no pardon should be given to him, and his statement or confession, orally made before the Police and Sir Lewis Pelly on the 24th of December, was not recorded till the 26th idem, in order, as Sir Lewis Pelly explains, that he might have time to think over the matter and that he might not be induced by any reason to make a statement which would not bear scrutiny. It is necessary to look for facts corroborative of the general truth of Raoji's evidence, with regard to the circumstances under which he appears seems to us to be a truthful witness and his manner impressed us favourably. Discrepancies between his and Raoji's evidence there undoubtedly are, and they are to be expected in the case of so long occurrences which happened some considerable time before their recital. To show how witnesses on whose veracity no suspicion can rest may differ, it will suffice to refer to the accounts given by Mr. Souter and Sir Lewis Pelly of the reason why Narsu's statement was not recorded on the day that it was first made; Mr. Souter saying that he was too busy to take it down that day; Sir L. Pelly saying that it was because he ordered that time should be given to Narsu to think over the matter.

35. Narsu states that he was Jemadar of posts at the Residency on Rs. 14 per mensem, having occupied that post for some 17 years, and been employed at the Residency for 32 or 33 years altogether. His house was in the city of Baroda. His usual time for going to the Residency in the morning was 7½ or 8 o'clock, and he returned home at 6½, 7, or 8 o'clock in the evening. He corroborates Raoji's statement in regard to the invitation which was made to him to visit the Gaekwar before or about the time the Commission of 1873 assembled, and his refusal on the plea of want of leisure. He corroborates in all essential particulars the first visit to the Gaekwar described by Raoji as having been made in his company after the Commission dispersed. Between this first visit and the trip to Nausari, Narsu alludes to only one visit with Raoji in the evening whereas Raoji alludes to four or five visits. When at Nausari, Narsu says he paid no visit to the Gaekwar, except in company with the Resident, and Raoji does not say that Narsu did visit the Gaekwar there with him. But Narsu relates a circumstance not mentioned by Raoji and this is a fair instance of the absence of all connivance between Raoji and Narsu in the evidence they have given. Narsu says that when at Nausari, Raoji caused a present of Rupees 250 to be given to him (Narsu). Narsu not knowing what to do with the money there, Raoji left it with Salam, who was then going to Baroda. When Narsu returned home, he ascertained that the money had actually been paid on his account to his brother. There is no corroborative evidence of the truth of this story, which is not mentioned by Raoji, but there is no reason apparent for discrediting it, and the inference of course is that the money came from the Gaekwar.

36. Narsu describes his first visit after his return from Nausari. His description corresponds substantially with Raoji's account, but Narsu gives the date of the visit as the middle of June or July 1874, whereas Raoji would make it about the middle of May.

Native witnesses are so notoriously inaccurate in regard to time that discrepancies of this sort do not make their evidence untrustworthy on other points. Narsu says that Raoji, after some conversation with the Gaekwar, suggested that a present should be given in connection with His Highness' marriage (with Lakshmi Bai), and the Gaekwar promised that one should be given. Accordingly 10 or 15 days afterwards Salam brought Rs. 800 to Jotsur, of which Narsu got Rs. 400 and Raoji also paid Rs. 100 to Jugga) and took Rs. 400 for himself. Narsoo gave Rs. 100 of his share to Salam, thus keeping Rs 300 for himself. Jugga, however, says nothing of having received the Rs. 100 referred to by Narsu, and it is rather to be inferred that he did not receive them although he admits having been once to the palace in company with Raoji, Narsu, Eshwuntrao, and Salam. Raoji, it will be remembered, acknowledged the receipt of Rs. 300 from Narsu.

37. Raoji states that Narsu was with him when he visited the Gaekwar at the time Colonel Phayre had a boil on his forehead, and received the bottle from Colonel Phayre. But Narsu says he did not see the bottle given. He saw the bottle at the Residency, where Raoji explained that he shook up the poison in it with water, and he knows that it was kept under the box close to the peons' bench at the Residency.

38. Up to this time no allusion to poison had been made before Narsu, who now goes on to recite the circumstances of the last two visits to the Gaekwar, corresponding with Raoji's last two visits. One visit was paid 20 or 25 days before the 9th November, thus corresponding pretty nearly with the time stated by Raoji. The place of the visit is the ante-room alluded to above, of the Gaekwar's private room, or bath-room, according to Narsu's account, and not the bathroom as stated by Raoji. There seems to be no reason for believing that any of the visits were paid in the inner or bathroom. They were, we believe, all paid in the ante-room. Narsu says that Karbhai was with him, whereas Raoji does not mention Karbhai. Karbhai's evidence leaves it uncertain whether he was with Narsu and the rest on this occasion. It is not pretended by any one that he ever went into the Gaekwar's presence. The names of the persons present at this interview, as given by Narsu, correspond with those mentioned by Raoji, and the following extract from Narsu's evidence contains a description of what passed on the occasion corresponding essentially with Raoji's description :—

"The Maharaja had some talk with Raoji, I was present, heard and took part. The Maharaja said, 'The Saheb now becomes very angry, and some endeavours should be made regarding it.' Eshwant Rao said, 'It is the intention (*irada*) of the Maharaja. The Maharaja will give you something. You try to put it in (*dalna*).' The Maharaja said, 'Yes, you should do something by which the thing should go into his stomach.' I said, 'With regard to the food, that does not lie in my province. I won't be able to do it.' Then Raoji said, 'If you like I will put it in the pummeloe sherbet which he drinks.' The Maharaja said, 'Very well, try to do it.' The Maharaja said, 'I will send a packet (*puri*) which should be given to Raoji.' Eshwant Rao and Salam said, 'With regard to what the Maharaja says, when he gives it to us, we will bring it.' The Maharaja said, 'If the thing is done, it will be good for you.' Eshwant Rao repeated the same thing. By the words 'It will be good for you' was meant, 'you will get your meat and drink well, so that you will not depend on service.' The Maharaja said this. Salam and Eshwunt Rao said the same thing. This interview lasted ten minutes, or a quarter of an hour. I don't remember the month. The occasion was 15 days or 20 days or 25 days, or a month before Colonel Phayre discovered poison in his tumbler. At that interview no packet was given me. After it was over Salam gave me a packet the next day. Salam gave it me at my house. The packet was as long as my forefinger, made up in Ahmedabad paper. Salam said to me, 'This is the packet to which the Maharaja referred, give it to Raoji.' I did not open it, but kept it in my turban. When I came to the Residency at 8 o'clock I gave it to Raoji." In his cross-examination Narsu explained that he joined in this conspiracy, thinking he should get money and advancement from the Gaekwar.

39. The date of the final visit with Raoji to the Gaekwar Narsu gives as the 2nd or 3rd of November. Raoji says it was the 6th. Narsu went as usual to Eshwunt Rao's house at 8 P.M., and the party consisting of Raoji Narsu, Karbhai and Jugga proceeded to the palace, where they saw the Gaekwar in the ante-room as usual, introduced by Eshwuntrao and Salam. Narsu gives the following account of what passed :— "The Maharaja said, 'You are a *lucha* (a loose fellow)' and used a coarse expression. 'You have done nothing as yet.' I said, 'Raoji knows that.' Raoji then said, 'As far as I am concerned, I did put it in.' Raoji added, 'What can I do if your medicine (*dawa*) is not good?' The Maharaja said to Raoji 'Very well, I will send another packet, and you do it properly (*barabar karo*).' He added, 'Put it in well.' Raoji said, 'Very well.' Eshwuntrao and the Maharaja both said, 'It will be brought to you to-morrow by Salim. Give it to Raoji.'" Narsu then says that the following day Salam gave him a packet like the previous one near his house, and that he handed it over to Raoji at the Residency. Raoji says that as he was leaving the palace, Salam put something into the Jemadar's hand, which he did not see. There is here a discrepancy which has not been cleared up.

40. On the 9th of November Narsu went to the Residency at 8 A.M., and after Dr. Seward had left, Raoji told him that he had put the poison in the tumbler of sherbet, and that the 'Doctor Saheb' (meaning Dr. Seward) had taken it away. Narsu remained on duty at the Residency till he was arrested by the Police on the 23rd of December 1874.

(For remainder of Report, see Supplement.)

COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS.

THE Select Committee appointed "to inquire into the measures adopted by the Government of India, under the authority of a despatch No. 160, dated the 8th day of August 1856, and to report whether it is expedient to insist upon the deductions from the *bona fide* claims of officers referred to in an humble address from this House of the 28th day of June 1870," have considered the matters to them referred, and Have agreed to the following Report :—

Your Committee have obtained from the witnesses examined before them the following information upon the question referred to them for inquiry :

The military organisation of the East India Company was based on a strict system of seniority, in accordance with the 24th Geo. 3, c. 25, s. 42.

It is clear that it was the practice from an early period for the junior officers in different regiments of the East Indian Army to buy out their seniors, with a view to accelerating promotion, by offering them sums of money to retire.

This practice was officially brought to the notice of the Court of Directors in 1829 and 1832; a considerable correspondence ensued, which is contained in the Return (No. 80) laid before Parliament on the 2nd March, 1863.

In November 1837 the views of the Court of Directors with regard to these pecuniary transactions were expressed in a despatch, from which we quote the following extract :—

* * * * * * *

"We see no necessity for interfering with the arrangements which the junior officers of a regiment may make in individual cases for adding to the comforts of a senior officer on his retirement from the service upon the pension to which he may be entitled."

"The regulation of 1798, requiring officers, upon retirement, to make oath that they have received no pecuniary consideration for quitting the service, has not been enforced by us in any single case of retirement in England during the period of nearly 40 years, which has since elapsed. It was established chiefly upon financial grounds, to prevent (as observed by Lord Cornwallis, when recommending other rules for the same object) 'an unreasonable load of pensions.' This presumed necessity for the rule has, however, not yet been felt; on the contrary, additional facilities have been required, and have been given, for enabling officers to retire upon full pay. We shall, therefore, continue to suspend the operation of the rule, and officers retiring from time to time will not be called upon to make the declaration unless the financial necessity to which we have referred (and of which due notice shall be given) shall, at a future period, be fully realised."

After the publication of this despatch in the General Orders for the Army, issued by the Governor-General in Council, the practice of buying out officers increased, and in many regiments a scale of contribution was fixed and agreed to by the officers constituting the regimental cadre.

In 1858 the powers jointly possessed by the Court of Directors, Court of Proprietors, and Board of Control were, by the 21 and 22 Vict. c. 106, transferred to the Secretary of State in Council. By the same Act the Military Forces of the East India Company were declared to be Indian Military Forces of Her Majesty, and as such were placed under the control and authority of the Secretary of State in Council.

With the view of securing to the Military Forces so transferred the conditions upon which they entered the service of the East India Company, it was enacted by Clause 56 of the said Act that the Military and Naval Forces of the East India Company "should be entitled to the like pay, pensions, allowances, and privileges, and the like advantages as regards promotion and otherwise, as if they had continued in the service of the said Company."

Subsequently, by the 23 and 24 Vic. c. 100, repealing the provisions of certain other Acts for raising European forces for the Indian Army of Her Majesty it was provided that "the advantages as to pay, pensions, allowances, privileges, promotion, and otherwise, secured to the Military Forces of the East India Company by the Act of the 21 and 22 Vic. c. 106, ss. 35, 56 and 58 respectively, shall be maintained in any plan for the reorganisation of the Indian Army, anything in this Act contained notwithstanding."

The reduction of the Native Army and the amalgamation of the European portion of the Indian Army with that of Her Majesty in 1861 led to changes of organisation which rendered it impossible for officers to continue their system of regimental purchase.

Under the belief that the Parliamentary guarantee of 1858 gave the officers to whom it applied a claim for the recovery of the sums which, under the system of purchase, they might have received from their juniors upon retirement, many officers petitioned the Secretary of State in Council for compensation equivalent to the loss they believed themselves to have sustained.

The Secretary of State in Council (Lord Cranbourne) in 1866, in a despatch of the 8th August, No. 160, authorised the Government of India to grant certain compensation to officers. The instructions under which committees of officers, appointed for the purpose of investigating the claims for compensation, were to act, are as follows :—

"It will be the duty of the Committee to ascertain, with all possible accuracy, the following circumstances :

"1st. The number of retirements among his brother officers to the purchase of which the officer had contributed up to 18th February 1861. This will, of course, not include arrangements which may have been made with officers transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

"2nd. The amount ascertained to have been actually paid in each case by the officer in question to the retiring officer."

"These facts may be gathered from the statement of the officer himself, supported by such proof as the Committee may consider sufficient, but it will be competent for your Government, in communication with those of Madras and Bombay, to lay down any general rules that you may think fit for the guidance of these Committees."

"The above sums will be placed to the credit of the officer in each case."

"On the other hand, the Committee will estimate the value in money of the advance in rank or position which accrued to the officer from the above arrangements and will debit him therewith."

"The balance, reduced by the sum, if any, which he may receive from the officer on his retirement, and, in the cases of officers who have already retired, by the value of any special annuity that may have been granted to them in addition to the regulated pension, will be paid to the officer on his resignation of the service appearing in orders, provided, in the case of the Cavalry, Infantry, and Staff Corps, such retirement or resignation takes place before he attains the rank of regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, and, if in the Artillery or Engineers, before he attains the rank of Colonel Commandant.'

"Special periodical reports of the sums so paid will be made to Her Majesty's Government."

From the evidence given before your Committee, it appears that the above instructions have in practice been so interpreted, that the sums paid as compensation to officers under this despatch have been much less than was anticipated, and mainly in consequence of the deductions to which all sums claimed were subjected.

These disallowances may be classed under four heads :

(1.) The extra pay received by an officer for accelerated promotion.

(2.) Any sums paid to officers who retired upon the Invalid Establishment.

(3.) The value of any special annuity granted to any officer upon retirement.

(4.) All claims made by substantive Lieutenant-Colonels were disallowed, excepting Lieutenant-Colonels of the Artillery and Engineers.

Your Committee have to remark in reference to these four classes of disallowances :

(1st.) That inasmuch as an increase of regimental rank brings with it an increase of responsibility and duty, and to some extent increase of expense, it is doubtful whether it is expedient to deduct the increased pay from the officer's claim to compensation.

(2nd.) It appears from the evidence that officers frequently received sums from their regiments on transfer to the Invalid Establishment; though in some cases such payments were refused.

Your Committee cannot discover that the officers had any reason for supposing that such payments were disapproved by the Government of India.

(3rd.) Special annuities were given not as compensation, but as an inducement to officers to retire, it being understood that, in consequence of the reductions which had been, or would be made in the number of native regiments, there would be a considerable number of Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors beyond these for whom suitable employment could be found. Many officers accepted these annuities, therefore, believing their prospects of future employment to have been injured by the reduction and reorganisation of the native army.

Your Committee would not be disposed to retain this disallowance.

(4th.) That in certain cases it has been proved that it was the practice to buy out Lieutenant-Colonels, and that in other cases officers have, in consequence of the changes in 1861, lost the option of receiving any bonus by attaining that rank. Your Committee think that in the case of these latter officers the disallowance may equitably be maintained; but there may be individual cases of hardship which may properly be taken into consideration by the Secretary of State.

Your Committee would recommend, therefore, that the decision in each case arrived at by the several Committees in India, under the terms of Lord Cranbourne's despatch, be revised on the following principle :—That all officers who were borne on the strength of the Indian Army on the 18th February 1861, and who can show that at that date they would, according to the then existing custom of their regiments, or of the branch of the service to which they belonged, have been entitled to a bonus on retirement from their brother officers, shall be entitled to receive back, without deduction, all such sums as may appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State for India to have been from time to time paid by them up to that date for the purpose of purchasing out their seniors, provided also that the circumstances under which they ultimately retired, and their regimental rank at the date of their retirement, were such as would have prevented them from establishing their claims to bonus had the system continued in full force.

All sums, however, which officers have received on retirement from their brother officers should be deducted from any sum awarded them under these revised conditions, and no officer who has retired or may retire under such special conditions as those laid down in Clause 7 of the General Order of the Government of India of the 1st January 1875 will be entitled to compensation for loss of bonus.

Your Committee make these suggestions on grounds of expediency and policy alone. They fully concur in and endorse the opinion expressed by Lord Cranbourne in Parliament, when explaining the principle upon which he offered the Indian officers compensation. It was as follows :—

"I believe the Parliamentary guarantee did not cover that system, and the Indian officers were in error in urging it. But putting the guarantee aside, I think it is clear that if your servants had been largely dismissed by any sudden or unexpected act of yours, the principle that is and ought to be observed in every branch of the public service is, that we ought to do something to compensate them. And assuredly if there is any branch to which we should desire to apply that principle, it is to those who risk their lives in our defence."

Your Committee cannot too strongly lay down the principle, that concessions ought not to be made to officers of any service for the sole purpose of stopping agitation.

In the present instance, your Committee believe that the special grievance which they have been investigating is based upon the action of Parliament itself. The vague terms of the Parliamentary guarantee, and the Commissions which have been issued by the authority of Her Majesty's Government to inquire into the integrity of the Parliamentary guarantee, and report whether or not it had been infringed, had induced military officers, not versed in legal technicalities, to believe themselves to be legally aggrieved.

23rd March, 1876.

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BALLAD HORNS	" 60 to	115	
FLAGEOLETS	" 4 to	10	
POST HORNS	" 6 to	15	
HUNTING BELLS	" 8 to	15	
CASTANETS AND BONES	" 3 to	10	
VIOLIN BOWS	" 3 to	10	
TRIANGLES	" 3 to	10	

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1875.

THE BARODA COMMISSION.

REPORT OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSIONERS.

(*Continued from page 4 of to-day's Issue.*)

41. It is now desirable to allude to the evidence of Raoji and Narsu in regard to letters sent by the former to the palace. Narsu states that during the rainy season of 1874 (June—September) he received 20 or 25 letters from Raoji containing the names of visitors and information for delivery to Salam, and that he did deliver them. They were not written on Monday and Thursday. Raoji says that he sent some letters of this kind; some of which he wrote himself, and one or two he got Jagga to write. Jagga corroborates this statement, and identifies one letter (Exhibit X) as having been written by himself by direction of Raoji and Narsu. Exhibit X is a letter giving information about visits paid by certain persons to the Resident and the conversations that occurred. The letter was found in Salam's house, as proved on the evidence of Chagan Lall, Imam Ali, and Manibhai.

42. The evidence that has been produced leads to the belief that Raoji and Narsu had no opportunity of conversing after they were arrested, and that their evidence is the result of their individual experience. Raoji's statement had not been recorded when Narsu appeared before Sir Lewis Pelly and made his statement on the 24th of December, and it is, therefore, impossible that the Police could have instructed Narsu as to the particulars of the statement he was to make. Both these witnesses remained unshaken under cross-examination, and we believe that their evidence in the matters wherein they substantially agree is true. Narsu when adjured by Sir Dinkur Rao at the close of his evidence to tell the truth without fear, and as in the presence of God, declared that he had spoken the whole truth and that the offer of a pardon could not induce him to say anything else. We also observe that Narsu, after having had his statement and confession taken down by Mr. Souter on the 26th of December 1874, threw himself into a well in the Residency compound, being covered with shame at the part he had taken against a man whom both he and Raoji describe as a kind master. Narsu hesitated in Court to say that he had actually thrown himself into the well, and said that his head had become giddy from seeing some of his fellow-servants and that he had fallen in; but having inspected the well, it is difficult to us to conceive that his fall into it could have been accidental, and there is good ground for the presumption that it was intentional on this part.

43. The evidence of Damodhar Punt must now be examined. He used to attend at the Gaekwar's palace daily from 7 A. M. till 10 P. M. and received a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem. He was the Gaekwar's Private Secretary and states that he had all His Highness' private accounts under his control. In the dark half of the month Bhadrapad (September and October 1874) he was directed by the Gaekwar to get two tolas of arsenic for itch, and to write for it to the Foujdari department. There was an edict that arsenic could only be had in the Foujdari, and it could always be had under the Gaekwar's order. Accordingly Damodhur Punt wrote to the Foujdari officer the letter which has been produced (Exhibit Z). It bears date the 4th of October 1874, and directs that a pass be sent for two tolas of arsenic for "medicine for a horse." The son of Ganpat Rao Balwant, the City Foujdar, endorsed an order on this in his father's name to Dattatraya Ramchandar on the 5th of October as follows:—"The Shrimant Sirkar Maharaj has ordered to give arsenic, tolas two, as above, on receiving the price; therefore, giving to the said person arsenic as above, take the cprie." Damodhur Punt states that he mentioned the horse because he was so directed by the Gaekwar. Hormusji Wadia was the Huzoor Foujdar, and he informed Damodhur Punt that he would give the arsenic after asking the Gaekwar's permission. Damodhur Punt told the Gaekwar of this, and the Gaekwar told him to get the arsenic somehow or other from Nurudin, a Borah living in the Baroda Camp, who had business with the Gaekwar's *Sillehkana*. (this word generally denotes an arsenal, but in Baroda it is used to indicate the State Medicide Store: possibly from the place having formerly been used as an arsenal), or Dispensary. Damodhur Punt accordingly got a packet that was said to contain two tolas of arsenic from Nurudin, either that day or the next (the 5th or 6th October 1874), and gave it, by the Gaekwar's directions, to Salam shortly afterwards: the Gaekwar saying that Salam would convert it into medicine for itch and bring it. No arsenic was got from the Foujdari.

Dattatraya Ramchundar, employed in the Gaekwar's Foujdari Office, deposes that he received Exhibit Z, and that it remained in the Foujdari Office till it was sent for by the present head of that office three weeks previously to his giving his evidence; that no arsenic was given on that order; that an order had been in force for the past eighteen months that arsenic and other poisons were not to be given out except under an order from the Gaekwar; and that this document does not contain the Gaekwar's order, though it is stated in the endorsement that the Gaekwar had given sanction.

44. Damodhar Punt then goes on to state that about eight days after he got the arsenic, the Gaekwar ordered him to get one tola of diamonds and give them to Eshwant Rao. He got a packet, said to contain diamonds from Nanaji Vithul, the clerk of the jewel department under him, and gave it, after asking the Gaekwar for instructions, and in accordance with those instructions, to Eshwant Rao.

45. He further says that eight or four days after this, Gujaba, servant of Nana Khanvelkar, brother-in-law and hereditary minister of the Gaekwar, brought to him a small bottle containing some medicine. The Gaekwar had previously given Damodhar Punt orders to send (probably blister flies are meant) large ants, snakes, and the urine of a black horse to the Hakim (Gaekwar's doctor), and the contents of the bottle brought by Gujaba were a concoction made by the Hakim. The Gaekwar having desired Damodhar Punt to pour the stuff into another bottle, Damodhur Punt poured it into a smaller bottle of his own, about half a forefinger's length, which had contained *attar*, or essential oil of roses. Whether the witness used the words attar of roses, or merely attar, which might mean any essential oil, is doubtful. The record has it attar of roses. The point is not very material, and it is clear to us that the small bottle referred to is not one of the usual otto of rose bottles known in Europe which contain only a few drops. Having poured the stuff into this smaller bottle, Damodhur Punt closed the mouth with cotton and bees' wax. The next day Damodhur Punt gave the bottle to Salam in accordance with the Gaekwar's verbal order given to him, and directed Salam to give the bottle to Raoji. Damodhar Punt is not very certain about the time he gave the bottle, but he is sure it was after August 1874, and he indicates the Dusserah (20th October) as the time about which he did so. He states that he knew the bottle was to be used to poison Colonel Phayre. We are unable to come to a satisfactory conclusion as to the precise manner in which Raoji became possessed of this bottle, but we are disposed to believe that he did, directly or indirectly, receive from the Maharaja a bottle containing some noxious liquid which was intended to be used to injure Colonel Phayre.

46. Subsequently Damodhur Punt got two more tolas of arsenic from Nurudin by the Gaekwar's orders, which he also gave to Salam.

47. He also, in obedience to the Gaekwar's orders, got from Nanaji Vithul a second tolah of diamonds. Nanaji Vithul delivered a packet to Damodhur Punt, which he said contained 3 mashas of diamond dust and 9 mashas of diamonds. This packet Damodhur Punt, by the Gaekwar's order, gave to Eshwant Rao, who, in reply to a question put by Damodhur Punt, said that they were to be made into a powder and given to Colonel Phayre. This packet of diamonds was given to Eshwant Rao five or seven days before the 9th of November 1874. The Gaekwar told Damodhur Punt that these diamonds were for a crown for the high priest of Akalkote.

48. It should here be observed that there is no evidence whatever to confirm Damodhur Punt's statement in regard to the procurement of the arsenic from Nurudin. That the Gaekwar desired to obtain arsenic may be held to be proved by the evidence of Damodhur Punt and by Exhibit Z. That arsenic was obtained by Damodhur Punt in the way he describes we consider highly probable. We are also of opinion that it is proved by the evidence of Raoji and Narsu that the poison used against Colonel Phayre came from Salam. That the arsenic which Damodhur Punt gave to Salam is the same that was used to poison Colonel Phayre is certainly probable. We are not prepared, however, in the absence of corroborative evidence of the truth of Damodhur Punt's statement to say that it is proved that the arsenic administered by Raoji was that, Damodhur Punt says, he obtained from Nurudin and gave to Salam.

49. In regard to the purchase of the diamonds, there is the following further evidence: Nanaji Vithul, the Darogah or chief officer of the Gaekwar's jewel department, deposes that shortly before the last Dusserah (20th of October 1874) he purchased by Damodhur Punt's orders 68 or 68½ ratties of flat rose diamonds, 1 to 4 diamonds per ratti, from Hemchund, son of Fattehchund. He instructed a clerk to prepare a memorandum (*yad*) of the purchase. Seven or eight days afterwards he purchased from Hemchund about 74 ratties weight of diamonds of the same kind by Damodhur Punt's orders, and an entry of their purchase was made on the same memorandum. Both lots of diamonds were given to Damodhur Punt as they were purchased, and Damodhur Punt told this witness that the diamonds were to be reduced to powder or ashes to be used as medicine. The total price was Rs. 6,003. Rs. 3,000 were paid by Nanaji Vithul to Hemchund as follows:—Rs. 2,000 were paid through Nanchund, Shroff of the Domala Mahal, out of two items aggregating Rs. 3,629-13-3, (Exhibits R1 and S1.) which were obtained by savings in the lighting department, and sale of gold coins presented as *nazarana* and credited to the Gaekwar's private account. Rs. 1,000 were paid by Nanaji Vithul himself. He says that the *yad* on which the purchases of these diamonds were entered was written by Atmaram, clerk, and that about the

end of the Dewalee (the Dewalee began on the 8th November and ended on the 11th November 1874, the principal day being the 9th) Damodhur Punt took it away, in consequence of which the diamonds do not appear in any of the accounts of the jewel-room.

Atmaram, clerk in the Gaekwar's State jewel-room under Nanaji Vithul, deposes that diamonds were bought from Hemchund about eight days before the last Dewalee a yad being prepared by Venaik Rao, son of Venkatesh, and kept by witness till after the report was known of Colonel Phayre having been poisoned, when Nanaji Vithul took it from him. This witness stated also that there was a large quantity of diamonds, loose as well as set, in the Gaekwar's jewel-room, and that at the time of the purchase of these diamonds the ornamentation of a sword handle, scabbard, and jacket with small diamonds procured from the Gaekwar's jewel store was proceeding, there being a balance of such stones going on from year to year. He also stated in cross-examination that after Nanaji had taken away the *yad*, he, Atmaram, asked Hemchund whether he had received his diamonds back and he replied in the affirmative, Nanaji Vithul also having said at the time of taking away the *yad* that the diamonds were not to be purchased, and that he wished to return them.

50. Damodhar Punt gives the following account about the payment for these diamonds which he received from Nanaji Vithul. He received verbal orders from the Gaekwar to pay for them, and he directed Nanaji Vithul to disburse the money from funds which he had received on the Gaekwar's private account. Those funds he describes as the sum shown in Exhibits R1 and S1 above referred to. The total sum shown in those exhibits to have been credited to the private account is Rs. 3,629-13-3. The order for the payment to the jewellers for these diamonds is stated by Damodhur Punt to be Exhibit TI, dated the 31st Dec. 1874, which sets forth that Rs. 3,632-13-3 have been given by the Gaekwar for a feast to the Brahmins at Swami Narain's temple. Damodhur Punt states that this was a fictitious order, made to conceal the real purpose for which the money was required.

There can be no doubt that this is the case, because Rameshwar, mentioned in the order as the payee and provider of the feast, deposes that he did not receive the amount, and corroborates Damodhur Punt's statement that a receipt was always affixed to the order by the payee, by referring to a true order (Exhibit Y1), on which there is a receipt of his, whereas T1 has no such receipt. But * there is a doubt whether T1 is really the equivalent of the sums shown in R1 and S1, because, in the first place, the total of R1 and S1 is Rs. 3,629-13-3, whereas the total of T1 is Rs. 3,632-13-3; and, secondly, the date of T1 is the 31st of December 1874, whereas R1 is dated the 1st of January 1875. It is clear, however, that Nanaji Vithul did, as he admits, receive the amounts shown in R1 and S1, and it is also clear that T1 put into the hands or power of Damodhur Punt a sum of money which might be used for secret service. Indeed Damodhur Punt shows clearly that large sums were from time to time set aside as secret service money. Exhibits A1 to Q1, bearing date from the 24th of November 1873 to the 13th of October 1874, are fictitious orders for payment to Salam and Eshwant Rao on account of goods alleged to have been purchased by them for the Gaekwar; and the proof of their fictitiousness, as explained by Damodhur Punt, is that they contain no details of the goods or of the names of the merchants from whom they were purchased. One difference between the orders A1 to Q1 and the order T1 is this, that the former bear in each case the acknowledgment of the payee, whereas T1 does not. It is, therefore, evident that T1 is not only fictitious in its purposes, but is also made so as to conceal the name of the person to whom payment was made, and it may be regarded as corroborating Damodhur Punt's statement that he directed Nanaji Vithul to pay for the diamonds. Damodhur Punt also said, and in this he is corroborated by Nanaji Vithul and Atmaram, that the diamonds were not credited or entered in the jewel accounts, as the Gaekwar said they were for medicine, and that only a yad or memorandum to that effect was prepared in the jewel department, which yad the Gaekwar, on being asked by Damodhur Punt about it after the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre on the 9th November had become known, directed should be destroyed, Damodhar Punt accordingly told Nanaji Vithul to remove the yad, which he did, and the amount was shown as paid to Swami Narain (T1.)

51. It now remains to examine the evidence of Hemchund in regard to these diamonds. This witness contradicted himself in the most violent way and no reliance can be placed on his evidence generally. His object seemed to be to deny all connection with the purchase of the diamonds He admits that he took two packets of diamonds to Venaik Rao (brother-in-law of Nanaji Vithal and employed in the Gaekwar's jewel department) on the 31st of October or 1st of November 1874, but he says that they were returned to him. He denies ever having sold diamonds to Damodhur Punt, Nanaji Vithul, or Venaik Rao. He admits having received Rs. 2,000 from Nanaji Vithul on the 3rd of December 1874, and another 2,000 on the 2nd and 3rd of January 1875, but he states that these were on account of Hundi (bill of exchange) trasactions. The Hundi transactions are entered in the name of Shivchund Khusalchund, Poona firm. Nanaji Vithul having purchased from that firm goods to the value of Rupees 7,000, and remitted Hundies to that amount procured from him (Hemchund). It is not at all established to our satisfaction that these payments of Rs. 2,000 each on the 3rd of December 1874, and the 2nd and 3rd of January 1875, were on account of the Hundi transactions. More probably does it appear that the payments were really for the diamonds as stated by Nanaji Vithul. Hemchund admits that the Rs. 2,000 paid on the 2nd and 3rd of January were received from the Karkoon of the Domala villages, as stated by Nanaji Vithul, and the date of payment is consistent with Nanaji Vithul's statement that the money was in part of the sum covered by the order No. T1, which bears date the first of January 1875. In regard to the Rs. 2,000 paid on the 3rd of December 1874, Nanaji Vithul deposes that he did pay that sum to Hemchund, but that he received back a Hundi and cash to the amount of Rs. 1,000, leaving the Rs. 1,000 net to be credited; and Hemchund admits that he did give to Venaik Rao, son of Venkatesh and brother-in-law of Nanaji Vithul, a Hundi for Rs. 750 on the 8th of December 1874, the premium on the Hundi being Rs. 155-10 and Rs. 94-6 having been paid in cash to Venaik Rao—total Rs. 1,000 It is, therefore, clear that this transaction, which left a net credit to Nanaji Vithul's account of Rs. 1,000, either had no connection with the payment for the diamonds, or that it was entered by Nanaji Vithul before, so far as is known, any funds had been placed in his hands with a view to paying for the diamonds. Hemchund's books afford but little assistance in corroborating Damodhur Punt's statement in regard to the purchase of the diamonds. Only one of these books (marked A 2) has been put in before us, and it has been tampered with. We find no grounds for considering that the police had anything to do with the tampering. There is an entry of the 7th and 8th of November 1874 of the purchase by Nanaji, on account of Damodhur Punt, of diamonds to the value of Rs. 6,270; and Hemchund admits that this entry is in his own hand-writing, but he urges that it was made under compulsion exercised by Gujanund, Inspector of Police, on the evening of the day he made his first statement before Mr. Souter (the 6th of February 1875). As stated above, we do not believe that Gajanund did exercise any such compulsion, because the entries are contradictory to some extent to the statement made by Hemchund before Mr. Souter, and it is not to be supposed that Gajanund, an astute man, would be guilty of a gross anachronism. But with advertence to the undoubted fact that this book has been altered, we prefer not to place any reliance on it. The only portion of Hemchund's evidence which has an important bearing on the case is that which relates to the taking of diamonds to the palace, and the payment of Rupees 3,000 net.

52. The conclusion we draw on the question of the purchase of the diamonds is that there is reason to believe that Damodhur Punt in October and the beginning of November 1874, under directions from the Gaekwar, got diamonds from Nanaji Vithul, which he gave to Eshwant Rao; that Nanaji bought them from Hemchund; and that the palace accounts and Hemchund's accounts have been falsified so as to conceal the purchase of the diamonds.

The natives of Baroda, in common with the natives of India generally, probably believe in the poisonous properties of pounded diamonds, although there is apparently no well grounded reason for such a belief. The question naturally arises why Damodhar Punt did not get the diamonds from the Gaekwar's jewel room, where there was a stock in hand. The only answer to this question that can be suggested is that it was probably thought easier to conceal a purchase of new diamonds than to take them from a store the keeper of which would be bound to exhibit the transaction in his accounts.

53. Damodhar Punt was arrested on the evening of the day the Gaekwar was put into confinement (14th January 1875). He was confined for two days in the Senapati's Office at the palace, and then he was brought to the Residency, where he was placed under a guard of European soldiers for 16 days, and afterwards under a police guard. He was present at the palace when his papers there were sealed up after the Gaekwar's arrest. Being, he states, tired of the European guard, and thinking that he could not otherwise get out of confinement, Damodhar Punt made a confession to Mr. Richey, Assistant Resident, on the 29th and 30th of January 1875, and this confession was attested before Sir Lewis Pelly on the 2nd of February 1875. It is substantially the same as his evidence before the Commission, and it was made under a promise of pardon from Sir L. Pelly.

54. After his confession, his box containing the private papers of the Gaekwar was unsealed in his presence, and the exhibits (A 1 to Y 1) were found therein. He states that although before his arrest he used to hear from Salim what he had heard regarding the statements of Raoji and others, yet he never was informed of any of the details of Raoji and Narsu's confessions up to the time he made his own confession to Mr. Richey. It is impossible for us to say that this assertion should be accepted as true, but no evidence has been produced to contradict it. It is to be noticed that Damodhar Punt never went to the Residency in Colonel Phayre's time, and that he accompanied the Gaekwar on one occasion only, after Sir L. Pelly had assumed office at Baroda. He never saw Raoji at the palace, but he mentions that Salim said to the Gaekwar in his presence, at the time when Colonel Phayre was suffering from the boil in September, that he had induced Raoji to put a pinch of arsenic on the plaster used for the boil, and that this had caused a burning sensation, which led Colonel Phayre to remove the plaster.

He repeats several conversations he alleges he had with the Gaekwar, beginning with 9th of November, and ending with date of his arrest. These conversations, if they really occured, and have been truly related, show that the Gaekwar was cognizant of the rumour which had spread on the 9th of November of the attempt having been made on that day to poison Colonel Phayre. There is one circumstance noticed in the conversation of the 9th of November which is corroborated by independent evidence, and, so far as it goes, it supports Damodhar Punt's account for these conversations. The Gaekwar, when returning from the Residency on the morning of the 9th of November, said to Damodhar Punt that Salim had run that morning to Raoji's house for the purpose of getting hold of any packets of the poison that might have remained and throwing them into the fire. Natha Jagga in charge of the conservancy of the Sadar Bazaar in the Baroda Camp where Raoji lived, saw Salim riding towards the Sadar Bazaar from the direction of the city on the 9th of November, and he saw him riding back towards the city about 5 minutes afterwards. Mahomed Ali Baksh, a Residency messenger, spoke to Salim at the Residency before Colonel Phayre returned from his walk that morning; and as he was coming back to the Residency from the Sadar Bazaar after leaving Dr. Seward's house, where he had taken the letter given to him by Colonel Phayre, (evidently alluding to the first letter Colonel Phayre wrote asking Dr. Seward to come to the Residency) he saw Salim riding back towards the city. Now this evidence of Natha Jagga and Mahomed Ali Baksh, though not conclusive as to the fact that Salim went to Raoji's house on the morning of the 9th, shows that very probably he did so; and as Sal immust have returned to the Gaekwar before His Highness paid his usual visit that morning to the Resident, the fact which the Gaekwar mentioned to Damodhar Punt viz., that Salim had gone to Raoji's house to destroy any powders that might have remained is probably true, and it is difficult to conceive that Damodhuar Punt could havd fabricated the statement alleged to have been made to him by the Gaekwar.

Damodhar Punt also says that the Gaekwar in his presence repeatedly cautioned Salim and Eshwant Rao not to say anything about the poisoning when alarm had been caused by the inquiry that was set on foot. These persons have not been called as witness in this investigation either for the prosecution or the defence.

55. Damodhar Punt describes the system of accounts prevailing in his (the private or *khangi*, department: and it will be sufficient here to mention that the first paper is the memorandum or *yad* which recites the order for payment, and is receipted by the payee. From the *yad* a daily journal is prepared, and from the daily journal

* NOTE.—Subsequently added by Mr. P. S. Melvill, Commissioner.

The doubt expressed in paragraphed 50 in regard to the total of Exhibit T1 not agreeing with the totals of Exhibits R1 and S1 was caused by misreading a badly printed figure 6 in Exhibit R1 for a 3. In reality the total of T1 does agree with the totals of R1 and S1.

11th April 1875.

P. S. MELVILL.

a monthly account, and from this a yearly account. The *yad* and daily journal could easily be destroyed; but when once the monthly account had been made and incorporated in the yearly account, the difficulty of making away with all trace of any particular item would be greatly increased, and this was the reason assigned by Damodhar Punt in cross-examination for not destroying all the papers which in any way bear on the transactions which have resulted in this enquiry. An attempt was made to obliterate entries in four daily journals. (Exhibits U 1, V 1, W 1 X 1.) Damodhar Punt says that he caused Balwant Rao, clerk, to make these obliterations by pouring ink over that part in each which contains the name of Salim. Balwant Rao denies having made the obliterations, which are most clumsily done, though they have been effectual. Damodhar Punt states that he had the entries obliterated in order to hide Salim's share in these transactions and to screen the Gaekwar, and that he did so in obedience to the Gaekwar's orders. He admits now that it was unwise to do so, as the ink splotches attract attention to the papers. These papers were part of those under Damodhar Punt's control which were sealed up at the palace on the day the Gaekwar was arrested, and the evidence of Gajanand and Mr. Souter shows that when the papers were subsequently opened in Damodhar Punt's presence, they were in the same condition as that in which they were when produced before us. Lastly, Damodhar Punt states that no payment was made th Nurudin for the arsenic, as he was promised the business of the Gaekwar's Sillekhana (Dispensary) in consideration of his having given it. Nurudin has been arrested, but he has not been put into the withness box.

56. The remaining evidence in the case is that of the Ayah Amina and of those connected with her. She was in the service first of Mrs. Phayre, and accompanied that lady to Bombay in March 1874. She then remained in Bombay for a month, and, on returning to Baroda, entered the service of Mrs. Boevey, who was then residing at the Residency. She describes three visits she paid to the Gaekwar in the palace, it being the evening time on each occasion.

The first visit she paid with Faizu, (stick inwaiting), at the time the Commission of 1873 was coming to a close, and she states that she went at Faizu's solicitation. She and Faizu were introduced to the Gaekwar by Salim, whom they picked up on the way. The Gaekwar asked Amina whether she had heard Mrs. Phayre say anything about the Commission, and he directed her to send word by Salim or Eshwant Rao if she did say anything. Faizu, although he denies having persuaded Amina, states that he did accompany her to the Gaekwar, Karbhai being the driver. He heard the conversation between the Ayah and the Gaekwar. The Gaekwar asked the Ayah to speak to Mrs. Phayre in his favour, as many persons were making representations about him, and the Ayah replied that she could not make any solicitation to Mrs. Phayre. Karbhai, deposes to having driven the Ayah and Faizu to the palace on this occasion.

57. The second visit the Ayah says she paid in June 1874 after the Gaekwar's return from Nausari, on the invitation of Salim and Karim (Naik of the Residency peons). She was accompanied by Karim, and was joined by Salim, who took her and Karim to the Gaekwar, who asked her if Mrs. Boevey had said anything about the marriage at Nausari, Amina replied that she had heard nothing, but that when Mrs. Phayre returned from England some good thing would happen to the Gaekwar, as she and Colonel Phayre were favourably disposed towards him. The Gaekwar then told Karim to say something in his favour to Mr. Boevey. As Amina and Karim were taking their leave, the Gaekwar told Salim to give them something. Salim then told Karim to go the next day to Eshwant Rao's house; and the next evening Karim came to Amina, saying that he had got Rs, 200, of which he gave her half the next morning. She understood the present to have reference to the Nausary marriage. Karim corraborates the Ayah in regard to the visit and as to the general purport of the conversation. He says, however, that the Gaekwar asked Amina whether the Resident was angry with him on account of the marriage (alluding to the marriage with Lakshmi Bai.) He states that he went the next day to Eshwant Rao's house, where Salam gave him Rs. 200 as a Nausari present, half being for himself and half for Amina to whom he gave Rs. 100. This witness contradicts the Ayah about his having asked her to go, and he says that she took him.

Sundal was the carriage-driver on this occasion, and he proves that he drove Amina and Karim to the palace.

58. The third visit the Ayah says, occurred in the month of Ramzan, and her husband, Abdulla gives the time as the 15th or 18th of that month. The Ramzan in 1874 began on the 12th of October, so that this visit, according to Abdulla, would have occurred on the 27th or 30th of October. Amina said that Salam brought her a message that the Gaekwar wished to see her, and that she and her servant boy, Chotu, went in a carriage procured by her husband, and that she called for Salam on the way, and went up with him into the presence of the Geakwar, with whom she held the following conversation:—"The Maharajah first asked me this—'Has the Madam Saheb been saying anything about the child?' The Madam Saheb was Mrs. Boevey, and the child was one born to the Maharaja. I said, 'The Madam Saheb has said nothing and I know nothing.' I then said, 'When the senior Madam Sahib (meaning Mrs Phayre) comes someting good will occur to you. She and Colonel Phayre both wish you well.' I then said to the Maharaja, 'When the Madam Saheb comes back something good will happen to you. Do you attend to what the Saheb says, Don't be afraid.' Then Salam said, 'Can any charm be used.' Salam it was who first spoke of charm. Salam said, 'Should a charm be used will the Saheb's heart be turned?' but I did not exactly understand his meaning. I then said to Salam, as well as to the Maharaja, 'don't you use any *jadu* (arts of sorcery) for the Saheb, for they will have no effect on a Saheb.' The reason I gave for that was this, that the Saheb people had faith in God. Then Salam said to me, 'Should anything be given to a Saheb, what do you think the effect would be?' At this I felt very much alarmed, because before that I had heard something stated by two persons. I then said, 'Maharaja, I am going away.' I don't see the Maharaja here now; if he were here, he would corroborate me. Then Salam, addressing me, said, 'Hear what the Maharaja will tell you, and if you attend to him, you will have enough to live on for the rest of your life.' Salam then said to me, 'your husband will also get employment, and you too will not have to serve any more.' I said in return to Salam, 'I have not been starving all this time back. I have spent all my life hitherto, serving the English.' Just then as I was about to go away, I said to the Maharaja, 'Don't you listen to what any body may tell you to do to the Saheb; for if anything injurious should happen to the Saheb, you will be ruined.' Then it seemed to me that the Maharaja got angry at this, because he said to Salam, 'Take the Ayah away.' I and Salam then went downstairs to the place where the *gari* had stopped."

It will be recollected that Lakshmi Bai's son was borne on the 16th of October 1874. The next time Salam came to the Residency, he told Amina that he had placed Rupees 50 under her cot, and there she found them. Chotu corroborates the Ayah in regard to going to the palace with her on this occasion, and so does Daud, the driver of the carriage, who states the date of the visit to have been two or four days before the last Dewalee. The Dewalee of 1874 fell on the 9th of November.

59. Abdulla, husband of Amina, states that Salam used to go to Faizu's room in the Residency premises to drink water; he was informed by his wife of the first and second visits, and was aware of her having received the hundred rupees, and he recites the substance of her conversation with the Gaekwar on the third visit as told to him by her. He knew that his wife got fifty rupees after the third visit. He received a letter from Amina when she was at Bombay, and he was at Baroda, in which there was an enclosure for the Gaekwar.

60. There were several letters (Exhibts A, B, C, D.) put in that passed between Amina and Abdulla when they were residing in different places in 1874. Allusions are made in all of them to Salam and Eshwant Rao, on matters connected with the Baroda State. In letter D. dated the 29th of March 1874, written for Amina to Abdulla, the addressee is asked whether he received that enclosure contained in Amina's preceding letter. Amina Abdulla, and Abdul Rahman [*alias* Rahim Saheb], the writer of the letters for Amina, depose that this enclosure was a letter to the Gaekwar. Abdoola states that he gave the letter back to Amina on his meeting her at Bombay on his way to Mahableshwar, and there is no reason for doubting that Amina did write such a letter, the contents of which Abdul Rahman describes from memory as being a request to the Gaekwar for money, and a statement that there had been a dinner at the Governor's at Bombay where Amina had "made enquiries," ending with the words "do not be apprehensive." This letter to the Gaekwar is not forthcoming, but it is clear that it was never delivered to him. It is to be noted that Colonel Phayre deposes that when at Bombay in March 1874 he did go to lunch with the Governor.

61. We believe that Amina did pay the three visits above related, and that conversations of the character and to the general effect deposed to by her did take place between her and the Gaekwar.

62. When the case for the prosecution had been closed, a written statement [Exhibit No. 5] by the Gaekwar was put in by his counsel. No witnesses were called on behalf of the Gaekwar, nor were any questions put to His Highness before the Commission. The important part of the statement is as follows:—"I never had, nor have I now, any personal enmity towards Colonel Phayre. It is true that I and my Ministers were convinced that, owing to the position taken up by Colonel Phayre during his residency, it would be impossible satisfactorily to carry out the reforms I had instituted, and was endeavouring to complete, in deference to the authoritative advice conveyed to me in the khureeta of the 25th of July 1874, consequent upon the report of the Commission of 1873. Acting on this conviction, and after a long and anxious deliberation with my Ministers, Messieurs Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Bala Mungesh Wagle, Hormusjee Ardasir Wadia, Kazi Shahabuddeen and others, I caused the khureeta of the 2nd of November 1874 to be despatched to His Excellency the Governor-General through Colonel Phayre, and, notwithstanding his remonstrances, feeling assured that when the true state of affairs was placed before His Excellency the Viceroy my appeal would be successful. This conviction was shared by all my Ministers, and was strengthened by our knowledge of the severe censure which had been passed on Colonel Phayre by the Bombay Government. The removal of Colonel Phayre on the 25th of November 1874 shows that our judgment was not erroneous. Thus, neither personal nor political motives existed to induce me to attempt the crime with which I am charged, and I solemnly declare that I never personally, or through any agent, procured, or asked the procurement of any poison whatsoever for the purpose of attempting the life of Colonel Phayre; that I never personally, or through any agent, directed any such attempt to be made; and I declare that the whole of the evidence of the Ayah Amina, of Raoji, Narsu, and Damodhur Trimbuck on this point is absolutely untrue. I declare that I never personally directed any of the Residency servants to act as spies on the Resident, or report to me what was going on at the Residency nor did I ever offer or cause to be paid any money to them for such purposes. I say nothing as to the presents that may perhaps have been made to servants of the Residency on festive occasions, such as marriage and the like. Information on trifling matters going on both at the Residency or at my own Palace may have been mutually communicated, but I did not personally hold any intercourse with those servants for this purpose, nor am I personally cognizant of any payments for the same having been made, nor did I authorize any measures by which secrets of the Residency should be conveyed to me.

63. We have now given a summary of all the evidence that it was necessary to give for a comprehension of the case. Other portions of the evidence will be alluded to in the general remarks which we now proceed to offer.

64. We have stated our belief that poison was put into Colonel Phayre's glass of sherbet on the 9th of November 1874, and we have no doubt that it was so put with the intention of causing Colonel Phayre's death. We are further of opinion that there is good ground for the belief that previous attempts were made to poison Colonel Phayre between the latter end of September and the 9th of November; some of them being made by Raoji when he administered the three compound powders, and, had he not had a fear of putting in the full doses of arsenic, the probability is that Colonel Phayre would then have become seriously ill, even if his life had not been destroyed.

65. We have also stated our belief that the poison was put into the sherbet on the 9th November by Raoji, acting in concert with Narsu, though Narsu was not actually present at the time the poison was mixed. We consider that Raoji and Narsu had no personal motive for wishing to injure their master by these attempts, and that they were instigated by some other person to make them, and it is our belief that the Gaekwar Mulharrao was the person who so instigated them. The evidence of Raoji, Narsu, and Damodhur Punt appears to us to prove this. The compound powders first administered by Raoji contained arsenic as one of the ingredients: the powder administered on the 9th of November contained arsenic and diamond dust, or pounded diamonds.

66. The motive that actuated the Gaekwar to give the poison was a strong feeling of hostility

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towards Colonel Phayre and a determination to get him removed. The khureeta (letter exhibit No. 1) of the 2nd November 1874, written by Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, the Gaekwar's Minister, in the name of the Gaekwar to the Viceroy, abuntdantly shows the strong feeling which the Gaekwar entertained against Colonel Phayre.—"It had occurred to me.....whether I should no-solicit your Excellency's attention to the position which the present Resident, Colonel Phayre, had all along taken up towards me, and to submit for your Excellency's consideration whether with the want of sympathy which existed between us I could expect an unbiassed and fair treatment at his hands in future." It then alludes to the "more determined and active opposition towards me and my administration than before," and proceeds to give an account of two instances in which Colonel Phayre's conduct is criticised.

"These two instances which I have taken as representative ones can hardly give an idea of the harassing and vaxatious treatment I am at present receiving at the Resident's hands.

"This attitude on the part of the British Representative has naturally become a source of serious anxiety to me, especially as in such times persons are not wanting who for their private ends take advantage of this state of things to misrepresent me, and to instigate continuous resistance to my authority among my subjects. The result will be a great loss of revenue this year, and a continuance of the unsettled state of the minds of the people. How seriously this state of affairs must embarrass and obstruct me in my intended reforms it is not difficult to conceive. Your Excellency knows well the extent and nature of the work before me, and I owe it to myself and those whom I have engaged for that work to submit how hopeless any efforts on my part would be if Colonel Phayre were to continue here as representative of the Paramount Power, with his uncompromising bias against me and my officials.

"I beg it to be understood that I do not impute other than conscientious motives to Colonel Phayre. But he is too far committed to a distinct line of policy, and to certain extreme views and opinions, and he naturally feels himself bound to support all and everything he has hitherto said or done."

67. In reply to this letter, the Vicercy deemed it unneessary to discuss the reasons given by His Highness for "desiring a change in the Baroda Residency;" but "after a careful consideration of the circumstances that have taken place, and, moreover, in pursuance of the determination of the Government of India to afford your Highness every opportunity of inaugurating a new system of administration with success." His Excellency [Letter of 25th of November 1874] communicated to the Gaekwar his determination to appoint Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly, K. C.S.I., to be Agent at Baroda in place of Colonel Phayre.

68. It is perhaps unnecessary to show by any further reference to the evidence on the record of this enquiry that the Gaekwar entertained strong feelings of hostility to Colonel Phayre. It is true that the Gaekwar, when spoken to by Colonel Phayre about the khureeta of the 2nd November, stated that Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, the Minister had written it, and that he (the Minister) was responsible for it. This, it is clear, was a subterfuge, and as explained by Colonel Phayre to the Geakwar, the object of allowing His Highness to select his own Minister was that he himself might be responsible for all communications sent to the Viceroy or the Bombay Government. Moreover the Gaekwar in the written statement which he has put in before us admits that he did cause the khureeta to be despatched. The absence of Colonel Phayre from the Gaekwar's nuptial ceremonies at Nausari albeit in accordance with the orders of the Government of India must have been displeasing to the Geakwar. His allusion to the subject in his conversation with Amina can bear no other construction than that he was, to say the least, anxious on the subject of the marriage, and it cannot be doubted that his feelings on this head must have been intensified after the birth of the child.

69. It is difficult to distinguish political from personal dislike in the mind of the Gaekwar towards Colonel Phayre. There has been nothing elicited in this enquiry to show that there was any personal discourtesy exhibited by Colonel Phayre to the Gaekwar. The hostility between Colonel Phayre and His Highness arose entirely, so far as we can see, from differences of opinion in matters of State, but there can be no doubt that the dislike entertained by the Gaekwar was both political and personal, and we are unable to admit the correctness of his statement that he had no personal enmity towards Colonel Phayre

70. The manner in which the communication opened by the Gaekwar with Rowjee, Nursoo and the ayah Ameena, culminated in a plot to poison Resident has been shown in the evidence which we have summarized. At first in the end of 1873 and beginning of 1874 the Gaekwar's object was apparently only to obtain information of what went on in the Residency in reference to the affairs of the Baroda State. He kept the strings entirely in his own hands, using as his agents Salim and Eshwant Rao, and keeping even his Private Secretary, Damodhur Punt, ignorant of what was going on. He dealt with Ameena separately from Rowjee aud Nursoo. At last when he had become exasperated at the refusal of the Resident to acknowledge the marriage with Lakshmi Bai and the birth of her son, the idea of using poison was entertained and carried out. The inducement held out to Rowjee and Nursoo was personal advancement and remuneration, of which they had received a considerable guarantee in the payments that had been made to them when as yet the ostensible object of their employment was simply to obtain information of what passed at the Residency. Rowjee received in the end of 1873 Rs. 500 from the Gaekwar on the occasion of his (Rowjee's) marriage. Subsequently, in May or June 1874, he received a further sum of Rs. 300 as a present on the occasion of the Gaekwar's marriage, making a total sum of Rs. 800. Nursoo got Rs. 330 on the latter occasion as a present for the Nausari marriage, and Rs. 250 he had received withont any specification of the cause, making a total of Rs. 550. These sums, even after allowing for the difference in value of Baroda and Queen's rupees, were absolutely large, considering the small rates of pay received by Raoji and Narsu at the Residency, and the same remark applies to the Rs. 150 which the Ayah received on two occasions in 1874, the first occasion being on account of the Gaekwar marriage, and the second, when Rs. 50 were given, being after the Ayah's last visit in October 1874, and unconnected with any special event. We have no hasitation in expressing our opinion that these presents were given to these servants to induce them to give from time to time information about what passed at the Residenoy relating to the affairs of the Gaekwar, and that they were not the ordinary presents which His Highness might be expected, in accordance with custom, to give on occasions of rejoicing to the servants of the Resident. We should consider payments made under such circumstances to be bribes, but we are unable to say that the Gaekwar regarded them in the same light.

71. But it may be asked, would the Gaekwar expect Raoji and Narsu to commit a murder for a sum so incommensurate with the work to be done? To this, it may be replied that the Gaekwar had bound them to himself by the payments he has made, and by acts of visiting the palace and giving information which he had caused them to do, and that he had given a promise of large reward in the event of success. Raoji describes the promise as of a lakh of rupees to him, and a similar sum to Narsu. Narsu describes the promise as of a provison for life for themselves and their families. To poor men already committed to the Gaekwar, these promises doubtless appeared a sufficient inducement to get rid of Colonel Phayre, in, as they thought, a way that would not be instantaneous, and therefore likely to lead to their detection, but by a gradual and slow process.

72. The conduct of the Gaekwar on or after the 9th of November 1874, is not consistent with the view of his innocence. The evidence of Damodhur Punt leads to the belief that the Gaekwar knew that the attempt to poison had been made when His Highness visited Colouel Phayre at 10 o'clock that morning, But even if he had not known of it then he must have known it before the evening of that day. Colonel Phayre and other witnesses have deposed that the fact of the poison having been given was commonly known in the Baroda Camp on the 9th of November. The city is not a mile from the camp. Salam had been at the Residency that morning, and had been told by Raoji that the business had been done. It is not conceivable that Salam, who was in constant attendance on the Gaekwar, should have failed to inform his master of what had been done and yet we find the Gaekwar visiting Colonel Phayre on the following Thursday (12th November) for the first time, after Monday, the 9th of November, and then stating that he had heard the report of the attempt at poisoning on the previous day, the 11th, and it was not till the 14th November that the following (Exhibit H.) letter was written:—

"At a personal interview with you the day before yesterday, I learnt from you the particulars about the attempt made by some bad man to poison you, for which I am very sorry. But it was the favor of God that his cruel design did not meet with success. If it becomes necessary to obtain my assistance in proving this criminal guilty, the same will be given. This was written for your information. Dated 14th November 1874."

73. The question naturally arises why should the Gaekwar, having sent the khureeta of the 2nd of November 1874, have taken in hand the plan for getting rid of Colonel Phayre by poison? Supposing the khureeta to have been a *bona fide* endeavour to obtain a change of Residents, the only answer that can be given to the question is that the sending of the khureeta may have been suggested by Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee by whom it was prepared, and who was of course ignorant of the poisoning scheme. The Gaekwar, it may be presumed, would have at once approved of the suggestion.

74. The course that the Gaekwar might have been expected to take, had he been innocent of complicity, was to at once hasten to Colonel Phayre and express his concern, and make repeated inquiries after his health. He might have been expected to send a letter expressing his indignation at the occurrence, and his extreme regret that his hospitality had been violated by so vile an attempt in his own territory. His feelings of dislike to Colonel Phayre might have been expected to make him doubly solicitous to put himself clear with the British Government in the matter. Instead of this he holds back, and, after considerable delay, sends a cold formal letter. This conduct could hardly be explained on any other supposition than that of his having instigated the act of poisoning. We are compolled to regard the Gaekwar's denial of such investigation as being unworthy of credence.

75. With reference to the suggestion which has been thrown out that Damodhur Punt may have set on foot the plot for poisoning Colonel Phayre in order to hide his own delinquencies, we observe that there is no evidence to show that Damodhur Punt had been guilty of any act which he desired to conceal from the Gaekwar, or that he had any motive for desiring Colonel Phayre's death or removal from Baroda. It is not shown that Damodhur Punt had embezzled any of his master's property. His answer to the inquiry how he could justify himself with the Gaekwar in regard to the sums devoted to payments for secret service seems to us to be sufficient, viz, that the receipt of the payee was affixed to the order for payment, although the order was so framed as to hide the real nature of the transaction. The only exception to this rule that has come to our notice is in the case of the Exhibit T1. But even supposing that Damodhunt Punt had been guilty of malversation it is unreasonable to suppose that he was not perfectly well aware that it was beyond the scope of Colonel Phayre's power to make any inquiry into the transactions which he conducted in his capacity of Private Secretary to the Gaekwar.

76. A future suggestion has been raised that Bhow Poonikar, who may be admitted to have been unfriendly to the Gaekwar got up the appearance of an attempt to poison Colonel Phayre in order to bring the Gaekwar to trouble or to prevent the removal of Colonel Phayre.

This suggestion might have been deserving of some consideration had the attempt been a feigued attempt: but in point of fact the attempt was made with every intention of its being successful and it was only the accident of Colonel Phayre failing to drink the whole of the sherbet on the 9th of November that prevented a fatal result.

77. Regarding the case from every point of view, we are unable to find any sufficient reason which would justify our declaring the Gaekwar not guilty of the offence imputed to him.

78. The Maharajas of Gwalior and Jeypore and Raja Sir Dinkur Rao do not concur in the view we have taken of this case. We have considered the reasons for their opinions as contained in the seperate reports which each of those Members of the Commission has rendered. We believe that the evidence, after making every reasonable allowance on the score of the character of the witness, proves—

1*st*.—That an attempt to poison Colonel Phayre was made by persons instigated thereto by Mulhar Rao, Gaekwar.

2*nd*.—That the said Mulharrao, Gaekwar, did by his agents and in person hold secret communications with some of the servants employed by Colonel Phayre, the Resident at Baroda, or attached to the Residency.

3*rd*.—That the said Mulharrao, Gaekwar, caused monies to be given to some of those servants.

4*th*.—That his purpose in holding such communications and causing such monies to be given were,—1*st*, to obtain information of what passed at the Residency relating to himself and the affairs of his State; and, 2*nd*. to cause injury to Colonel Phayre by means of poison.

R. COUCH.
R. J. MEADE.
P. MELVILL.

Bombay, March 31st 1875.